Volume IV

Hypothesis that
Rainfall and
Droughts in Iran's
Khorasan Province
can be predicted
using observation of
the planet Mars

This volume will present information that will show how those same aspects regarding Mars and the lunar node could apply to foreseeing heavy rain in the middle east and thus help everyone in the middle east with emergency response protocols and agricultural timing related to crop growth and development. In irrigated agriculture, the amount of rainfall determines the amounts of irrigation water and when it should be applied. Systems that rely on rainfall look for the timing of rainfall to determine crop growth. This would also translate to the timing of fertilizer, herbicide, and pest control use. Rainfall is also key to the timing of harvest operations for post-harvest activities. The forecast of the weather events help for planning out farm duties, undertaking or withholding the planting operations, deciding whether or not to irrigate or apply fertilizer, transportation and storage of food grains, and measures to protect livestock. Overall, a successful system of predicting weather helps in the decision making process of agricultural practices.

Farming protocols are very sensitive, such that any alterations in the application of it can drastically alter the anticipated outcome of projected results. In villages where farming takes places, farmers have to apply due diligence in keeping tabs on the various factors that go into farming. Critical aspects of farming involve managing and dealing with the soil, regular maintenance of irrigation facilities, as well as maintaining other farming equipment. While these are very important elements of a farmer's tasks, one of the most important key components in ensuring efficient results from farming is properly forecasting the weather. Being able to foresee in the short term, as well as the long term, weather conditions can make or break the crop's total output. Temperature and rainfall play a pivotal role in the growth of various fruits and vegetables, but when unexpected anomalies takes places, such as heavy rain during a dry season or prolonged dry periods during a wet season, crop yields can suffer and farmers can suffer major loses. Nowadays, forecasting weather is much more efficient than it has been in the past, thanks in large part to algorithms and devices like smartphones which help meteorologists regularly provide weather updates in real time to farmers around the world. And every location and region on earth has specific algorithms for predicting weather conditions in their respective area. This gives farmers the necessary information that will help them time their movements and farming duties. Furthermore, the greater the precision of weather forecasting, the greater the likelihood of a good harvest. Knowing what the weather will be the next day or within the next few days help farmers significantly. There are three types of weather forecasting. The first is short range weather forecasting, which determines what the weather will be within a 1-2 day period. Most weather forecasts in modern times are usually accurate at this range, thanks to radar and satellite. One of the most accurate models for the short range weather forecasting is the ECMWF.

The next type of forecasting is medium range weather forecasting which is carried out from 3-4 days to 2 weeks in advance. This helps farmers decide when to lay down fertilizer, which is recommended to be used a few days before a light rain. These medium range weather forecast have a strategic element for farmers, in that these forecasts play a huge role in how budgets are managed. Inefficiency in medium range forecasting can lead to losses and more spending on production.

The third type of forecasting is extended range weather forecasting. This type of forecasting can help determine periods of extreme weather, heavy rain, flooding, or droughts. Even modern technology has yet to figure out the nature of weather patterns in this regard. The predictions of this nature span from 10 days to 4 weeks in advance and the main purpose for it is to help anticipate when climate factors will deviate from its averages. Typically clear weather is integral for sowing tasks, but when temperature variations go outside the norm for a particular season, the result can be damaging for crop output and pest control. When weather is hotter than usual, the amount of pests tend to increase and the

output of crops tend to decrease. Being able to assess variations in weather patterns can help farmers know when to apply pesticides to mitigate the potential loss of crop.

Weather forecasting helps farmers decide when to apply fertilizer and also the type of fertilizer that should be used. The main ingredient in fertilizer is Nitrogen which helps sustain the health of the crop. Extreme rainy weather or extreme heat can reduce the effectiveness of the fertilizer. Fertilizer requires soil to be dry enough so that the fertilizer is not washed away by heavy rain. However, at the same time, the soil needs to be moist enough for the fertilizer to get inside the soil. Thus, ideally, the best time to apply fertilizer is the day after rain. This aspect of soil moisture and its workability is also more easily anticipated with an accurate weather forecasting system, giving farmers the ability to plan day to day operations.

Pest control is another key component of efficient farming. The rise in global warming has many agricultural experts concerned about the rise in pests and their impact on crop growth. The rising metabolism and reproductive rate of pests tends to correlate with rising temperatures, but not with extreme heat since extremes of either hot or cold can slow down the growth of the pests population. Nonetheless, it is important for farmers to have a plan in place to reduce the impact of pests on their crop yields. Predicting when seasonal temperatures will be higher than the norm could help farmers know when to apply fungicidal or insecticidal chemicals on plants. Not having a gauge on when rising temperatures and the corresponding rise in pests could occur will make harder for farmers to apply chemicals in an efficient manner. Other aspects like the wind have to be taken into consideration here because windy days could lead to chemicals being blow away from the intended target.

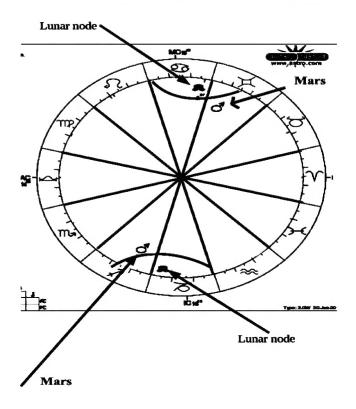
Accurate weather forecast can also help farmers harness energy from renewable energy resources like solar and wind, allowing them to store the energy for later use.

Irrigation is the method of the farmer applying water to farmland and crops, as opposed to the rain. When one can predict when rain will occur, they can also decide the best times to artificially water crops and farmland. When weather is unpredictable, artificial watering of soil can coincide with heavy rain and as a consequence, damage the crops. Being able to predict when dry weather will occur helps farmers plan their irrigation methods, which could lead to better crop yield and higher profit margins. Prolonged droughts increases the need for farmers to apply water artificially, but being able to foresee this can help farmers budget more efficiently and reap better profits.

Iran, which is 1.6 million sugare kilometers, has about 15 million hectares of cultivated farmland. Iran produces barley, corn, cotton, millet, rapeseed, rice, sorghum, soybeanm sunflower, and most importantly, wheat. Iran applies more irrigation and artificial watering on wheat than any other of its crops. The reason Iran depends heavily on irrigation is due to the lack of rainfall in the country, as well as high temperatures. Drought is a recurring event in Iran. But in recent years, Iran has tried to shift from heavy reliance on wheat imports to a heavy domestic production of wheat backed by government subsidies. Before this, Iran imported 2.5 to 7.5 million tonnes of wheat over a 20 year period, which made Iran one of the major importers of wheat. In order to ween Iran off of its dependence on imported wheat, the Iranian government had increased spending on wheat farming, supplying funds for seeds, equipment, fertilizer and top notch water systems and pest control management. Subsequently from 2003 to 2005, Iran experience record harvest for wheat after only importing 0.2 million tonnes of wheat in the years 2004 and 2005, Both government funding of wheat farming, as well as higher rainfall during those years had an overall positive impact on the wheat harvest. Yet the harvest is still low when compared to wheat production in

other parts of the world-this is the case even when wheat farms are heavily irrigated. As a consequence, Iran, because of the climate's propensity for prolonged droughts, will not be able to rely on adequate rainfall year after year. Clearly, Iran has to find a way to produce a favorable output, even when climate factors are not conducive to a major wheat harvest. This is where fertilizer and irrigation comes in. Fertilizer is subsidized, but farmers in Iran run into problems with distribution—not getting the fertilizer in a timely manner and not getting the right amount. When it comes to irrigation, the efficient use of water resources remains a challenge and oftentimes water is rerouted through underground pipes from farmlands to industrial areas of Iran for use, leaving farms without the adequate supply for crops and livestock. In this regard, it would help if Iran could predict the timing of droughts, reduced rainfall, as well as periods of increased rainfall so that they can best know when to supply irrigated water to farms and when to supply irrigated water to industrial areas and other cities for drinking. The lack of efficiency in this manner has led to farmers protesting, which has often been followed by violent crackdowns from the Iranian government. Mismanagement on irrigation has compounded water shortages.

I have formulated a theory in which it would be possible for Iran to anticipate when rainfall will be adequate and when it would be scarce. This theory involves observation of Mars and the lunar nodes. By now, the reader will have some idea of how Mars transits within 30 degrees of the lunar node. I hypothesize that when Mars goes within 30 degrees of the lunar node, above average rainfall should be expected in Iran, and all times outside of this can be designated as drought seasons. Here is a diagram of Mars within 30 degrees of the lunar node:

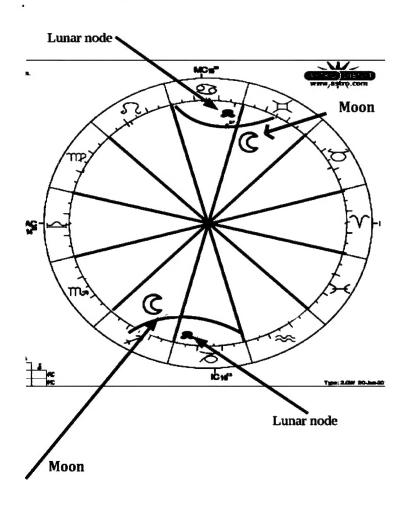


When it comes to predicting the day or days of rain, it is hypothesized that one use the observation of the moon in relation to either Mars or the lunar node. For predicting rainfall for the day, here are two main parameters that should be used.

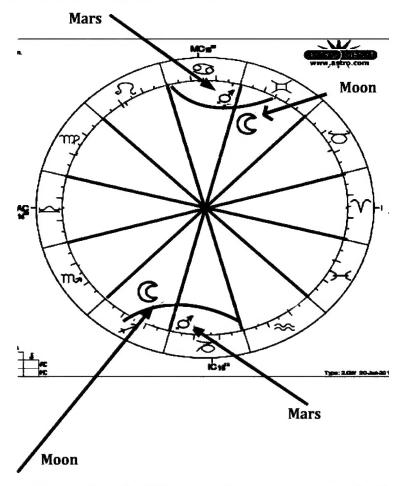
Here is parameter 1:

1. When Mars is NOT within 30 degrees of the lunar node, precipitation should be predicted to occur when the Moon is within either 30 degrees of Mars or 30 degrees of the lunar node. See the diagram.

Here is the moon within 30 degrees of the lunar node:



Here is the moon within 30 degrees of Mars:

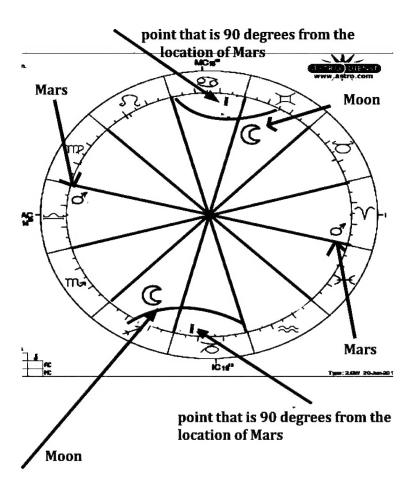


The parameter only applies when Mars is NOT within 30 degrees of the lunar node. Essentially, the basic gist in astrological terms is that when Mars is not within 30 degrees of the lunar node, when the moon is in conjunction or opposition to either the lunar nodes or Mars at a 30 degree orb, precipitation should be predicted.

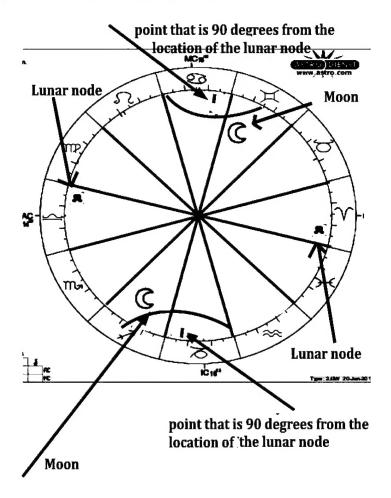
Below is the 2nd parameter:

When Mars IS within 30 degree of the lunar node, the moon being within either 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of Mars or within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of the lunar node, rainfall should be expected.

Here is an example of the moon being within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of Mars



Here is an example of the moon being within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of the lunar node.



Now for a real time example of how to predict when precipitation will occur. Below are dates in which the middle east was afflicted with heavy rain fall, flooding, and human casualty. The dates are taken from a study that investigated the dynamics of heavy precipitation events in the Levant and the Middle east.

Major Floods in the Levant

| Oct 1979 20 | 0-23 | 50 casualties, 66,000 people affected, and US\$ 14M damage in Egypt (flood) |
|-------------|-------|---|
| Oct 1987 | 16-18 | 30 casualties in Egypt (storm on 17 Oct) and nine casualties in Jordan (flood on 16 Oct) |
| Dec 1993 | 20-23 | two casualties and estimated damage US\$ 10 M in Israel |
| Nov 1994 | 2-4 | 600 casualties,160,660 people affected, and US\$ 140M damage in Egypt (flood, 2–8 Nov) |
| Nov 1996 | 16–18 | 12 casualties and 260 people affected in Egypt (flood, 13–18 Nov) |
| Oct 1997 | 17–19 | 15 casualties and US\$ 40 M damage in Israel (flood from 17 to 19 October), four casualties, and US\$ 1M damage in Egypt (flood, 18–20 Oct) and two casualties and US\$ 1M damage in Jordan (flood, 18–20 Oct)b; at least six casualties in Egypt, nine in Israel, and two in Jordan |
| Jan 2005 | 22-27 | 29 Casualties |
| Nov 2009 | 25 | Saudi Arabian floods affected Jeddah, on the Red Sea 122 dead (more than 350 missing) |
| May 2013 | 2 | 20 Casualties |

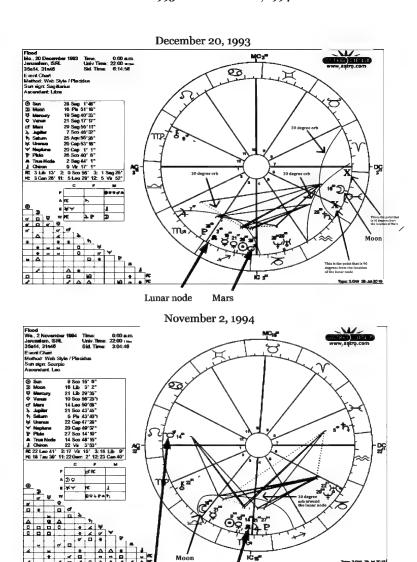
On the next pages are the Astrocharts for each date

October 20, 1979 Flood Sa., 20 October 1979 Jerusalem, ISRL 35e14, 31n48 WHEO PLEAS Sun sign: Libra Ascendant: Leo 12 25 Lib 55° 2° 12 Lib 39° 8° 17 Sco 57°20° 10 Sco 35°53° DC , Aek Moon m, O RC Mars Lunar node October 16, 1987 Fr., 16 Oc Jarunalam, ISRL 35e14, 31n46 Event Chart Method: Web Sty 1 Vir 41' 3:29 Vir 8' 5Gem41' 12: 8 Can 37' į BOP Moon m. 1 O A D Mars Lunar node

In the chart for October 20 1979, you'll notice that Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, while the moon is very close to being within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of Mars. Notice the "X" on the chart. The same can be said for October 16, 1987. Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, while the moon is within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the

location of Mars. Notice the "X". These would fall under the 2^{nd} parameter that was explained.

Now lets look at December 20 1993 and November 2, 1994:

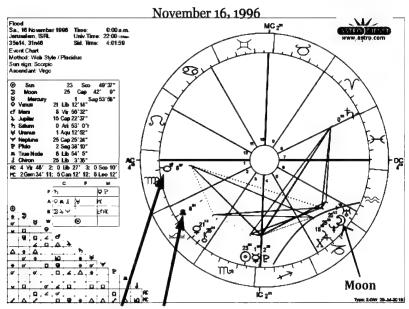


In the December 20th 1993 chart, notice that Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, which means we apply the 2nd parameter which states that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, the moon has to be within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of either Mars or the lunar node. In this case, the moon is within 30 degrees of the points that are both 90 degrees from Mars and 90 degrees from the lunar node. Notice the "X" marks representing the

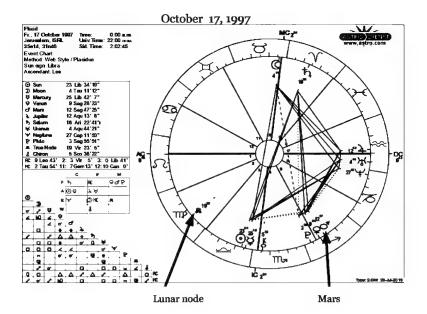
points that are 90 degrees from the location of Mars and the lunar node. I drew an arch around the area representing within 30 degrees so that you will better understand what is meant by being within 30 degrees of the lunar node or Mars.

On November 2, 1994, we notice looking at the chart that Mars is not within 30 degrees of the lunar node, so we apply the 1st parameter that states that when Mars is NOT within 30 degrees of the lunar node, the moon has to be within 30 degrees of Mars or within 30 degree of the lunar nodes for rain to be expected. In this chart, we see that the moon is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, which would trigger the anticipation of rain. Notice the arch that is drawn which represents the 30 degree orb that the moon has to be within in order for rain to be anticipated.

Now lets look at the next charts:

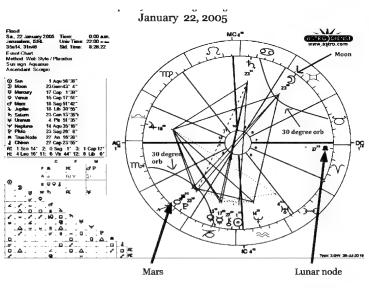


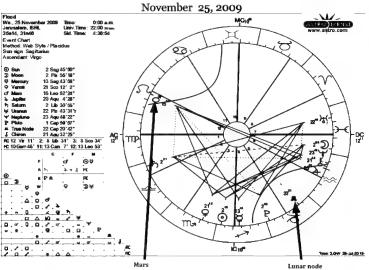
Mars Lunar node



On November 16 1996, Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node and according to parameter 2, when that happens, rain can be anticipated if the moon is within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from either Mars or the lunar node. On November 16th, 1996, the moon was within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the lunar node. Notice the "X" in the chart that marks the point that is 90 degrees from the position of the lunar node, as well as the arch that represents the 30 degree orb that the moon has to be within. Notice how the moon is within 30 degrees of that "X" point.

In the chart for October 17, 1997, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node, and the moon was neither within 30 degrees of the lunar node or Mars. So this rain event would not have been predicted by this algorithm. Lets look at these next dates:

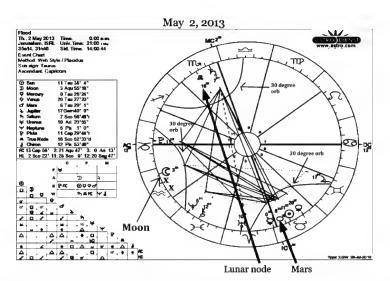




In the chart for January 22, 2005, you will notice that Mars is not within 30 degree of the lunar node, and because of this, we apply parameter 1, which states that when Mars is not within 30 degrees of the lunar node, the moon being within 30 degrees of Mars or the lunar node in that instance can justify anticipation of rain. In the chart notice the 30 degree orb drawn around Mars and also how the Moon is within that orb.

In the chart for November 25th 2009, we notice that Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, but the moon is not at the point that is 90 degrees from either Mars or the lunar node. Because of this, we cannot apply parameter 2. None of the parameters apply in this instance, so we thus have a failed prediction of rain here. But keep in mind that this thesis infers that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall for that period should be expected.

Here is the last chart for this example:



In this chart for May 2, 2013, Mars is clearly within 30 degree of the lunar node and as a result, we apply parameter 2, which states that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, the moon should be within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of either Mars or the lunar nodes. In the chart notice the "X"s representing the points that are 90 degrees from the location of Mars and the lunar nodes.

In this example of calculating the astrology charts for days of heaving rain and flooding in the Levant, 6 of the 9 charts showed that Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node. Parameter 1 and 2 applied in 7 of the 9 charts in this example. This demonstration should help to understand how this algorithm can be used to predict the rain and rainy seasons.

In this example, I will lay out 344 days in total that it rained in Mashhad, Iran between September 2009 and December of 2020. In the data on the next pages, citing the previous example, the days of when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node are marked off with a round circle. Keep in mind that this thesis infers that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. The 2 parameters laid out are manly for the sake of predicting the actual day of precipitation.

Lets reiterate the two parameters.

Here is parameter 1:

1. When Mars is NOT within 30 degrees of the lunar node, precipitation should be predicted to occur when the Moon is within either 30 degrees of Mars or within 30 degrees of the lunar node.

Here is parameter 2:

When Mars IS within 30 degree of the lunar node, one should anticipate precipitation when the moon is within either 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of Mars or within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of the lunar node.

I will use the weather statistics that are laid out and presented on the websites timeanddate.com and worldweatheronline.com to explain where rainfall was higher than average so that the reader can see if there is correlation between Mars being within 30 degrees of the lunar node and higher than average rainfall. So, in essence, there are two things to watch for in this sample. First, see if Mars being within 30 degrees of the lunar node translated to higher than average rainfall for Mashhad, Iran. Second, to see if parameters 1 and 2 are a viable methodology for predicting the days when rain would occur in Mashhad, Iran.

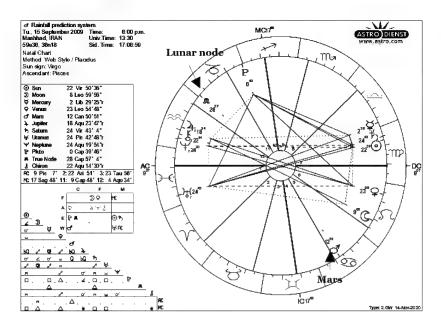
We start on September 15, 2009 and notice the circle small circle drawn next to the actual weather for the day. Looks like this:



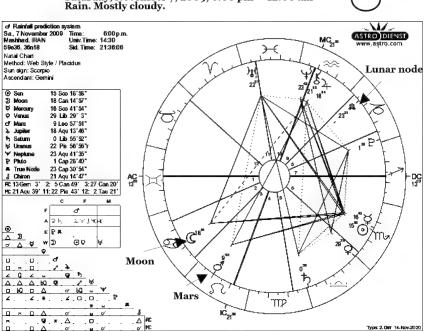
That small circle will appear throughout the sample and simply indicates when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node on the days of rain in Mashhad, Iran. I will also type in when either parameter 1 or 2 applied on a certain day of rain. When parameter 1 or 2 does not apply, I won't type anything there. Keep in mind that when parameter 1 and 2 does apply, it means that our prediction for precipitation for that day would have been accurate. These 344 charts are the astrological charts for the day and time of rain in Mashhad Iran between late 2009 and 2020.

Tuesday, September 15, 2009, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds.

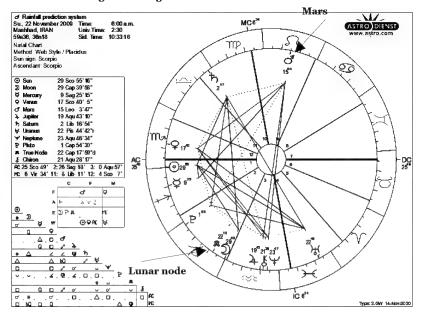


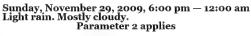


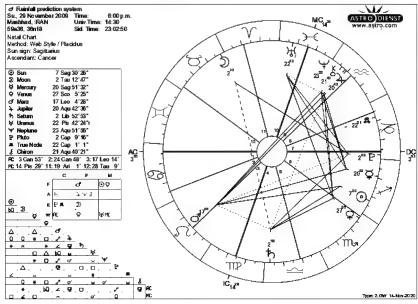
Saturday, November 7, 2009, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Rain. Mostly cloudy.



Sunday, November 22, 2009, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog.

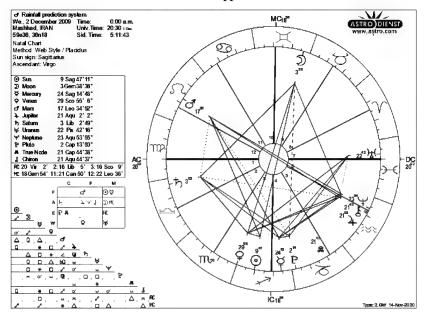


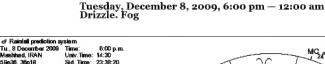


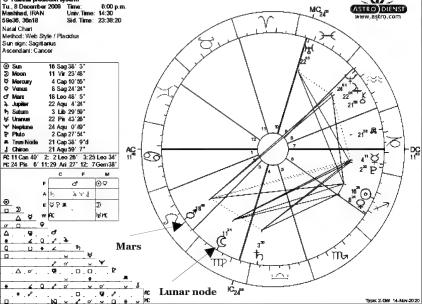


Wednesday, December 2, 2009, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.

Parameter 2 applies

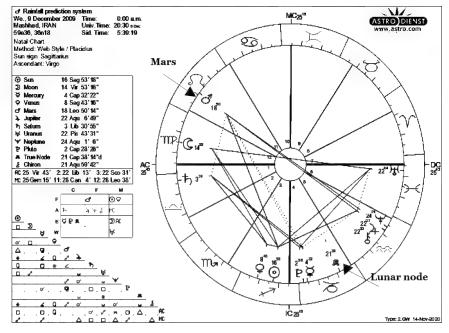


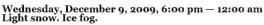


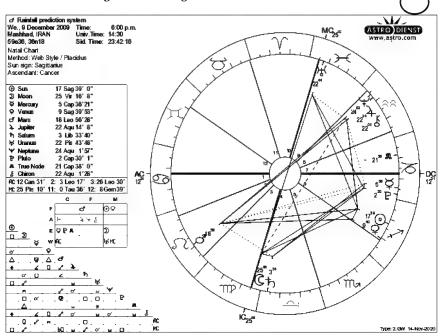




Wednesday, December 9, 2009, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Snow flurries. Low clouds.



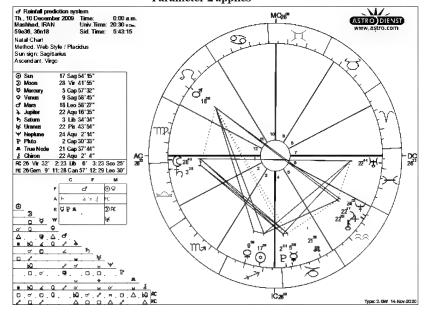




The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Thursday, December 10, 2009, 12:00 am — 6:00 am

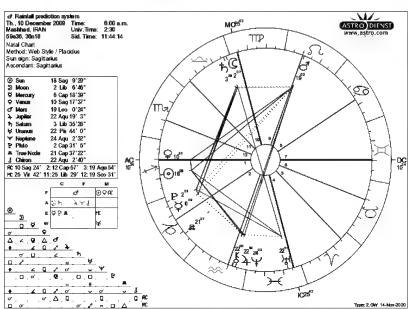


Light snow. Ice fog.
Parameter 2 applies



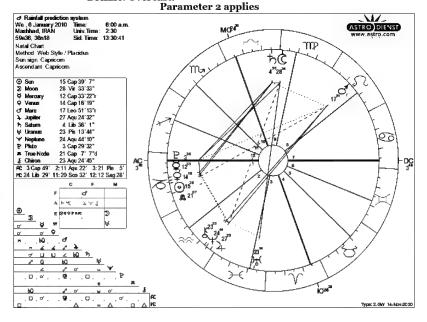
Thursday, December 10, 2009, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Snow flurries. Ice fog Parameter 2 applies

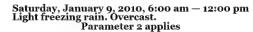


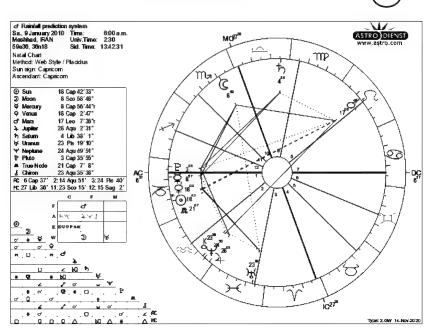


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Wednesday, January 6, 2010, 6:00 am — 6:00 pm Drizzle. Overcast.

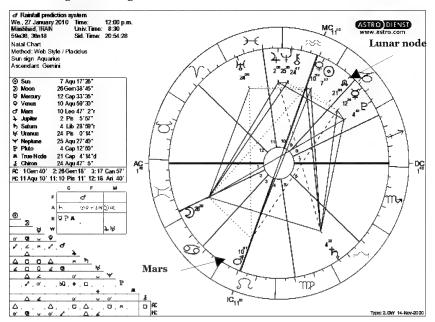


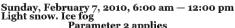


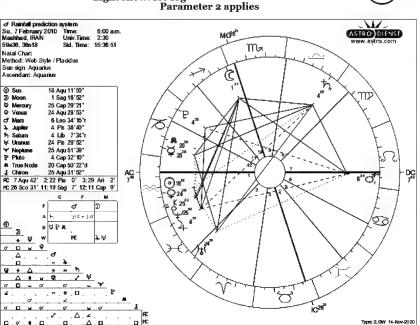




Wednesday, January 27, 2010, 12:00 pm - 11:59 pm Light snow. Fog

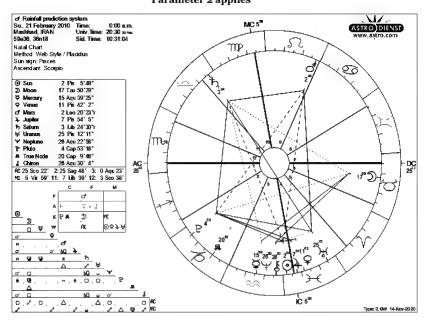


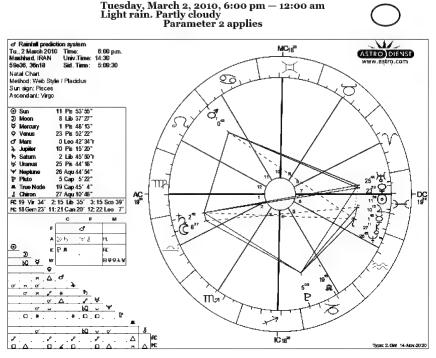




Sunday, February 21, 2010, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Fog. Parameter 2 applies

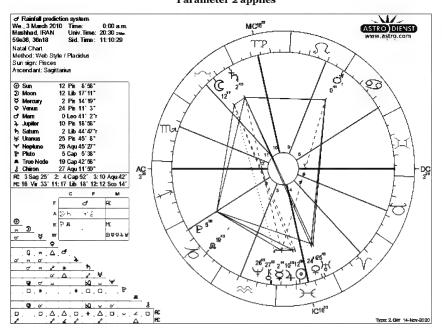


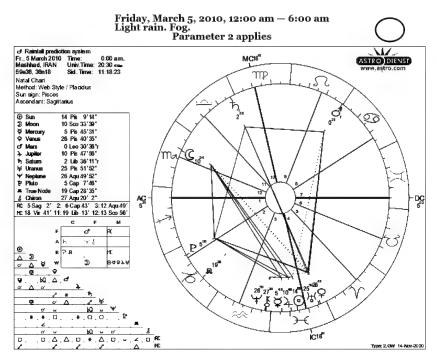




Wednesday, March 3, 2010, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Rain. Overcast. Parameter 2 applies

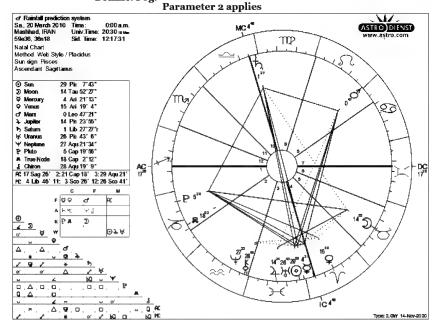


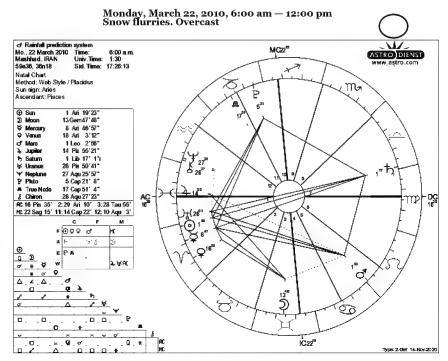




Saturday, March 20, 2010, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.

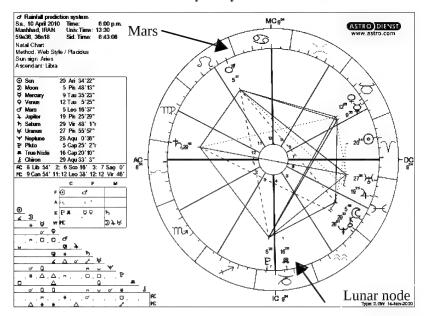




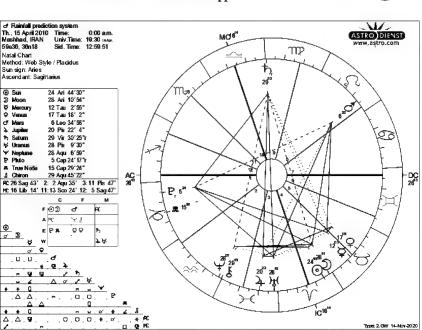


Saturday, April 10, 2010, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Partly cloudy



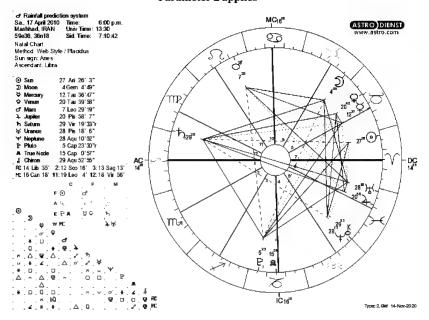


Thursday, April 15, 2010, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Sprinkles. Passing clouds. Paramter 2 applies

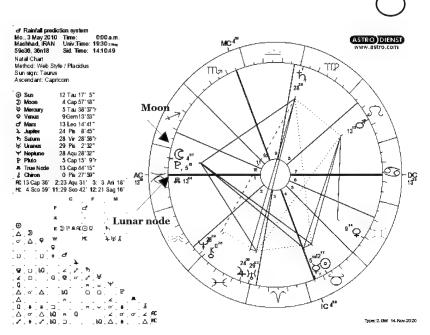


Saturday, April 17, 2010, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 2 applies





Monday, May 3, 2010, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Sprinkles. Passing clouds



Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between August 24 2009 and May 2, 2010. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

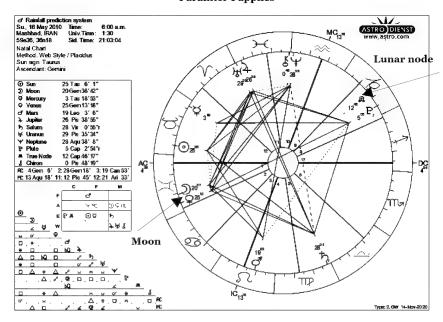
Lets look back at this phase of Mars being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between August 24, 2009 and May 2, 2010. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between August 2009 and May of 2010:

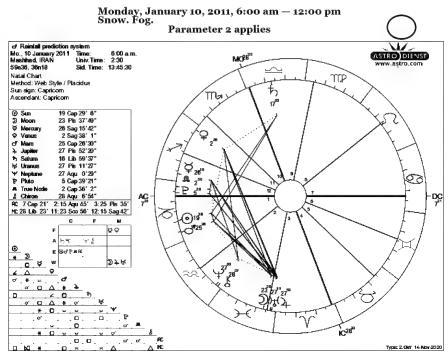
August 2009 - 0.2 millimeters of rain September 2009 - 5.5 millimeters of rain October 2009 - 2.1 millimeters of rain November 2009 - 48.9 millimeters of rain December 2009 - 42.1 millimeters of rain January 2010 - 22.2 millimeters of rain February 2010 - 65.5 millimeters of rain March 2010 - 56.3 millimeters of rain April 2010 - 66.2 millimeters of rain May 2010 - 96.2 millimeters of rain

If we compare these to the average, we see higher than average rainfall in September, November, December, February, April and May when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between August 2009 and May 2010.

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until November 2, 2010 and will last until January 18, 2011. Keep an eye out for the circle.

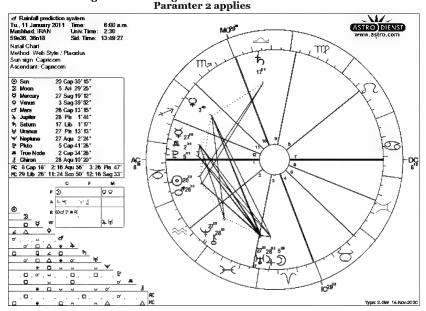
Sunday, May 16, 2010, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. More clouds than sun. Paramter 1 applies

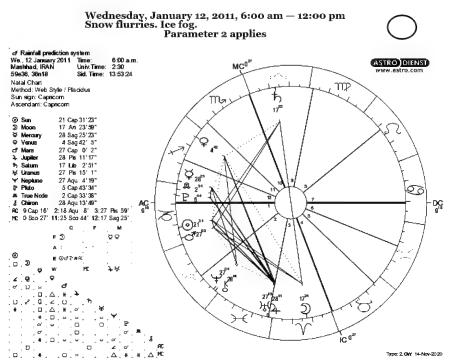




Tuesday, January 11, 2011, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light snow. Ice fog.







Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between November 2 2010 and January 18, 2011. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com

https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

The last Mars phase ended on May 2 2010, which means between June and October of 2010, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period.

June 2010 - 2.3 millimeters of rain July 2010 - 0.2 millimeters of rain August 2010 - 2.8 millimeters of rain September 2010 - 0.0 millimeters of rain October 2010 - 4.3 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in June, July, September and October.

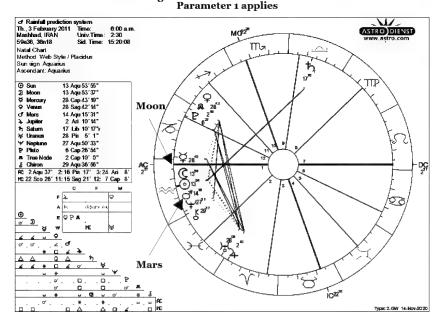
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between November 2 2010 and January 18, 2011. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between November 2 2010 and January 18, 2011

November 2010 - 14.9 millimeters of rain December 2010 - 2.2 millimeters of rain January 2011 - 14.2 millimeters of rain

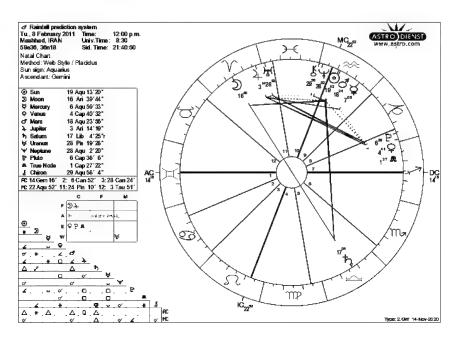
If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that these were actually lower than average, not higher as expected

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until June 11, 2011 and will last until September 1, 2011.

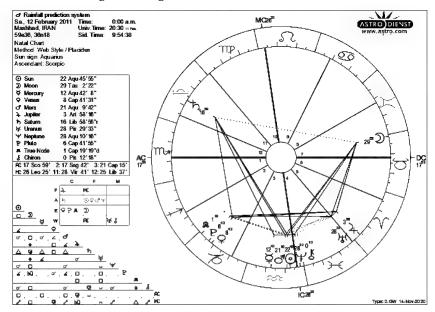
The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Thursday, February 3, 2011, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Drizzle. Fog.



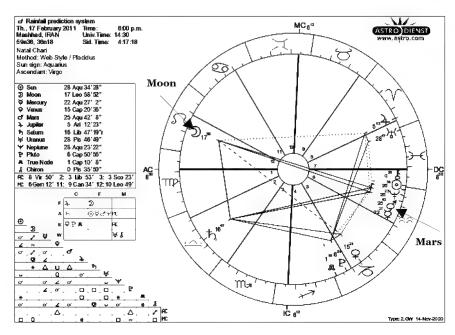
Tuesday, February 8, 2011, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Snow. Fog.



Saturday, February 12, 2011, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog.

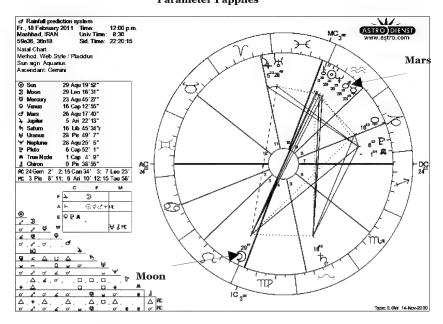


Thursday, February 17, 2011, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light snow. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies



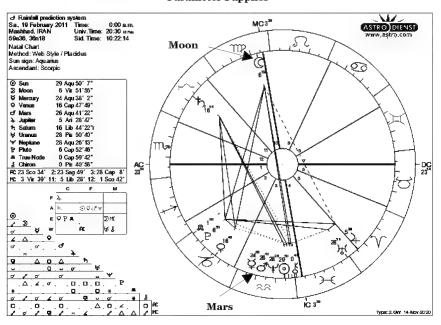
Friday, February 18, 2011, 12:00 pm — 6:00 pm Snow. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

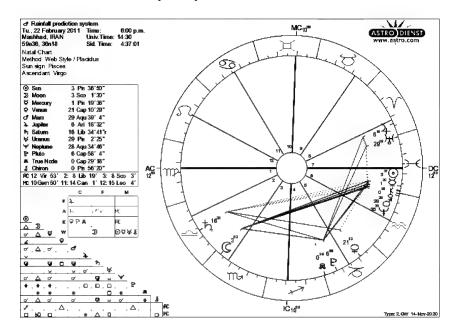


Saturday, February 19, 2011, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Snow. Ice fog.

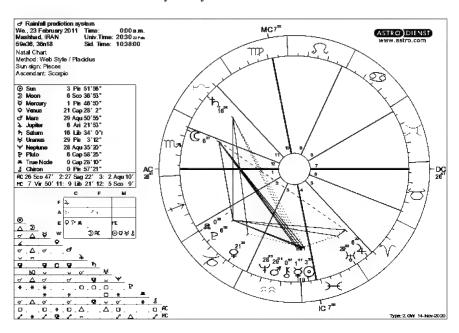
Parameter 1 applies



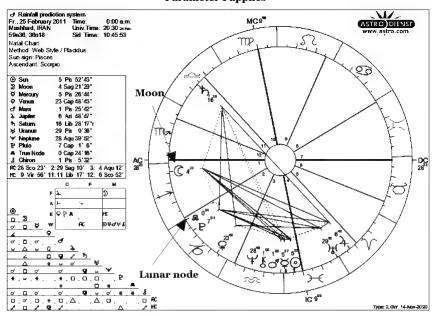
Tuesday, February 22, 2011, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Rain. Mostly cloudy.



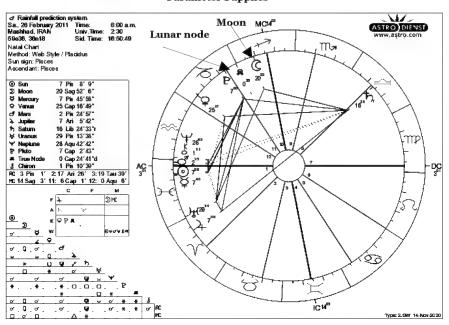
Wednesday, February 23, 2011, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Drizzle. Mostly cloudy



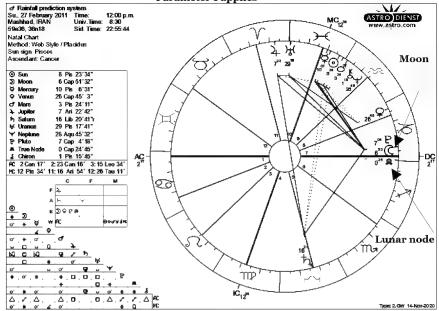
Friday, February 25, 2011, 12:00 am — 11:59 pm Light snow. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



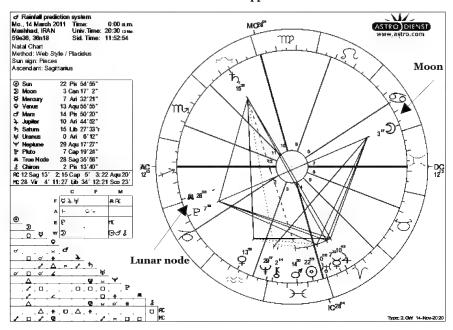
Saturday, February 26, 2011, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Snow flurries. Ice fog Parameter 1 applies



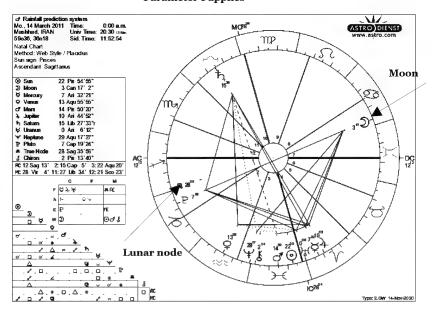
Sunday, Light snow. More clouds than sun. February 27, 2011, 12:00 pm — 6:00 pm Parameter 1 applies



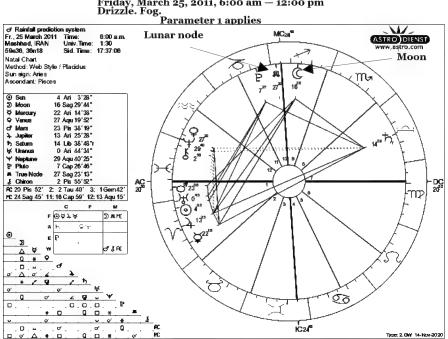
Monday, March 14, 2011, 12:00 am — 11:59 pm Drizzle. Fog. Parameter 1 applies



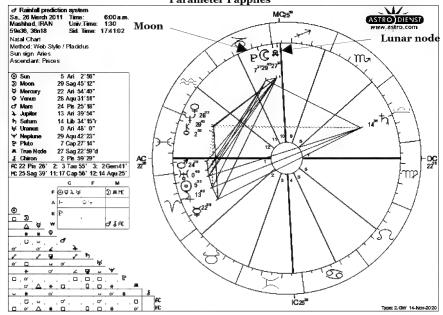
Tuesday, March 15, 2011, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog. Parameter 1 applies



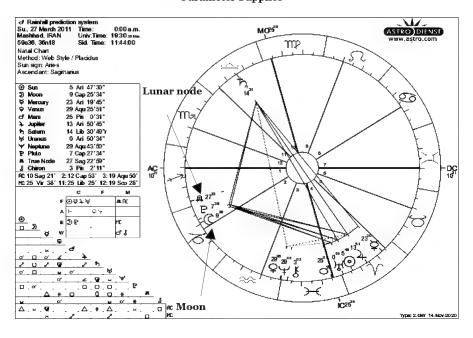
Friday, March 25, 2011, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm



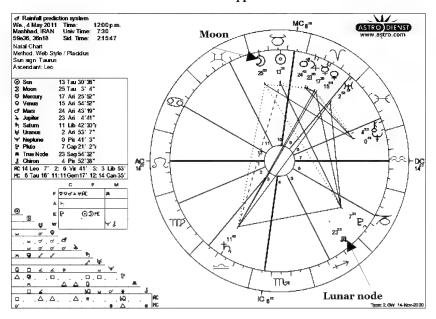
Saturday, March 26, 2011, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. More clouds than sun Parameter 1 applies



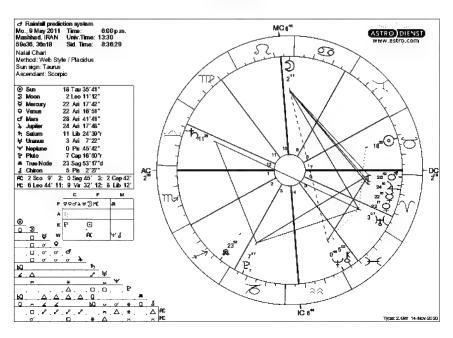
Sunday, March 27, 2011, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies



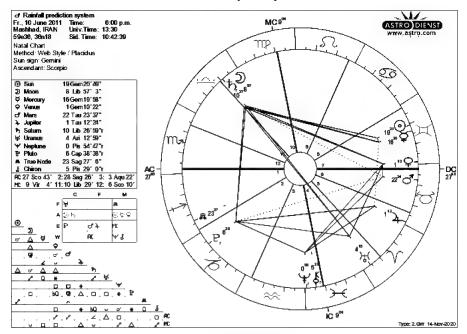
Wednesday, May 4, 2011, 12:00 pm — 6:00 pm Sprinkles. More clouds than sun Parameter 1 applies



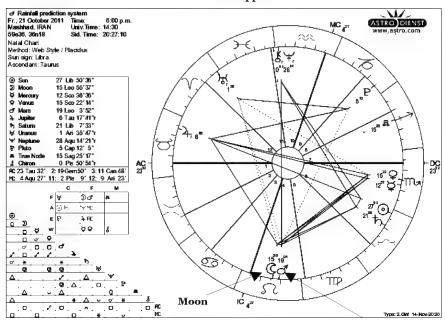
Monday, May 9, 2011, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Partly cloudy



Friday, June 10, 2011, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thundershowers. Partly cloudy



Friday, October 21, 2011, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds Parameter 1 applies



Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between June 11, 2011 and September 1, 2011. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain December - 15.5 millimeters of rain

The last Mars phase ended on January 18 2011, which means between February and May of 2011, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period.

February 2011 - 103.42 millimeters of rain March 2011 - 23.22 millimeters of rain April 2011 - 22.15 millimeters of rain May 2011 - 77.9 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in March and April. February and May were higher than average.

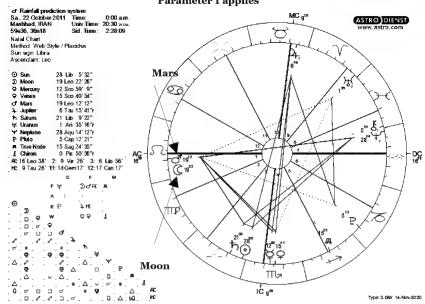
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between June 11, 2011 and September 1, 2011. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between June 11, 2011 and September 1, 2011

June 2011 - 20.27 millimeters of rain July 2011 - 0 millimeters of rain August 2011 - 0.2 millimeters of rain September 2011 - 0.3 millimeters of rain

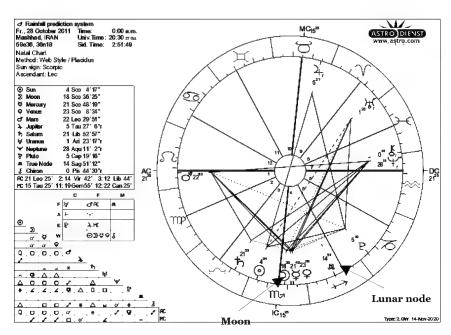
If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that in June 2011, rainfall was significantly higher than average. The other months were just below the average

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until August 24 2012 and will be there until November 12 2012

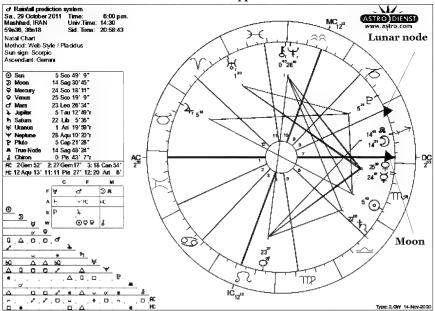
Saturday, October 22, 2011, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



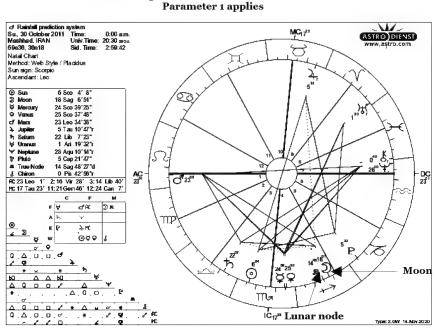
Friday, October 28, 2011, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Fog. Parameter 1 applies



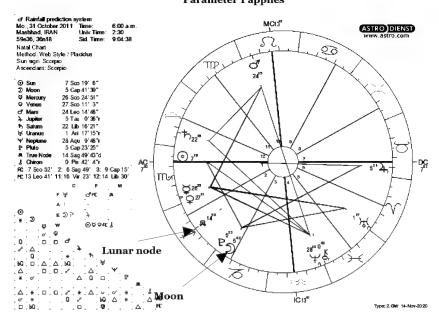
Saturday, October 29, 2011, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



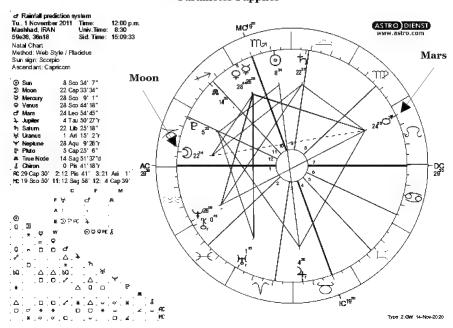
Sunday, October 30, 2011, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



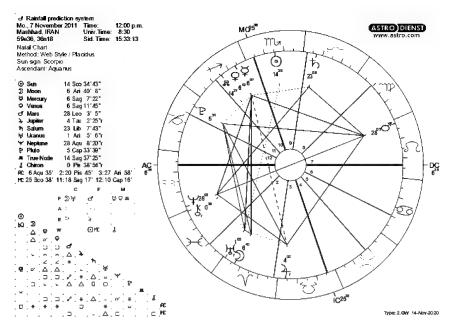
Monday, October 31, 2011, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog. Parameter 1 applies



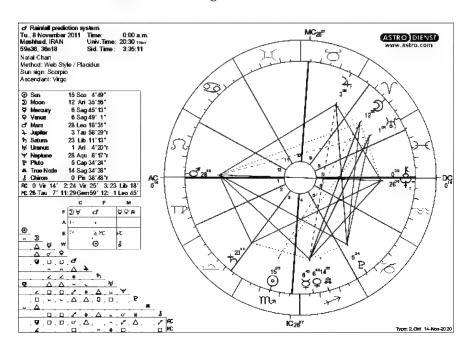
Tuesday, November 1, 2011, 12:00 pm — 6:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



Monday, November 7, 2011, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Snow flurries. Fog.

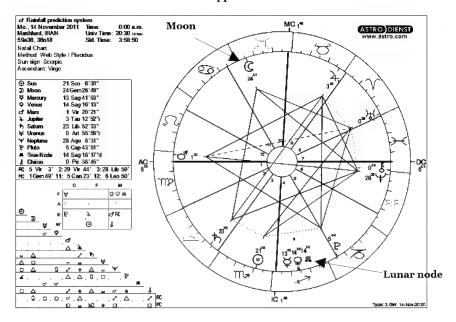


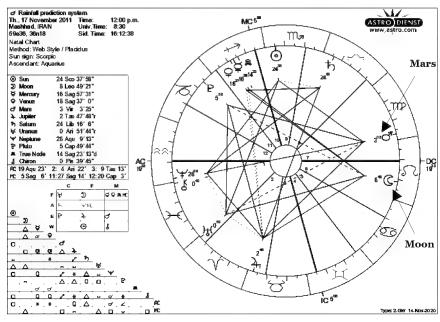
Tuesday, November 8, 2011, 12:00 am -6:00 am Snow flurries. Ice fog



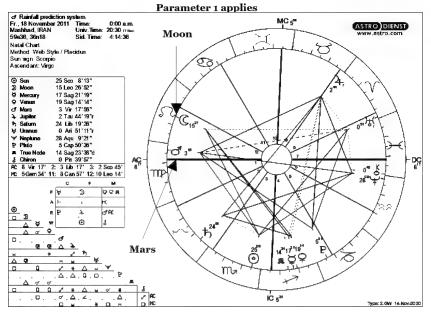
Monday, November 14, 2011, 12:00 am -6:00 am Snow. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

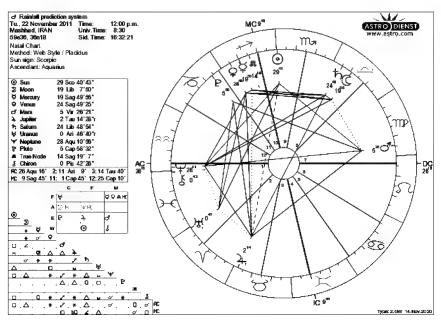




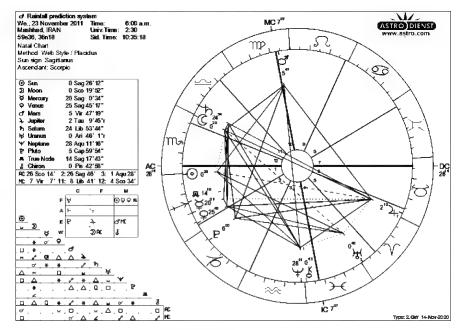
Friday, November 18, 2011, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle, Overcast.



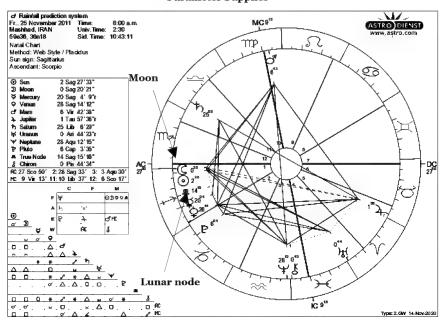
Tuesday, November 22, 2011, 12:00 pm - 11:59 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



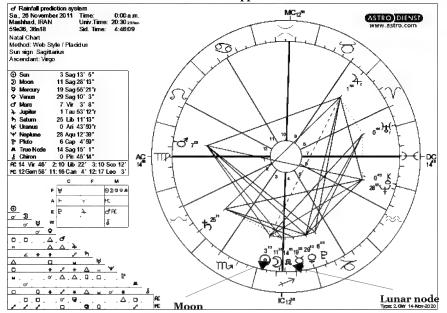
Wednesday, November 23, 2011, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



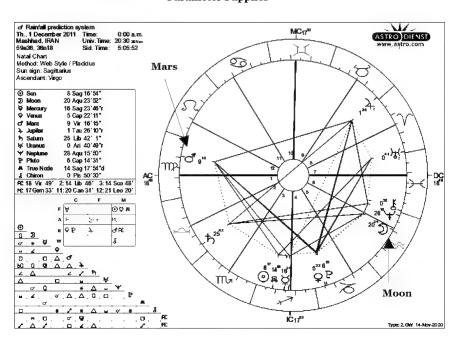
Friday, November 25, 2011, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



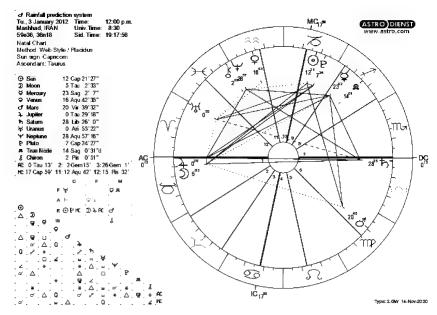
Saturday, November 26, 2011, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Snow flurries. Overcast



Thursday, December 1, 2011, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light snow. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies

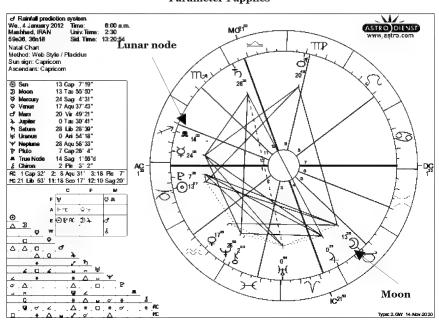


Tuesday, January 3, 2012, 12:00 pm - 11:59 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy

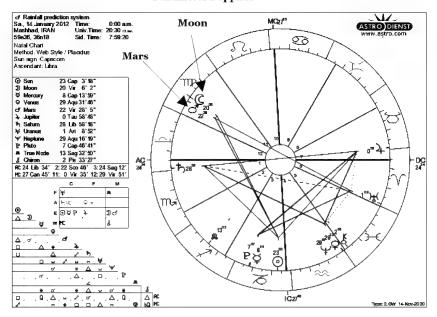


Wednesday, January 4, 2012, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Snow. Fog.

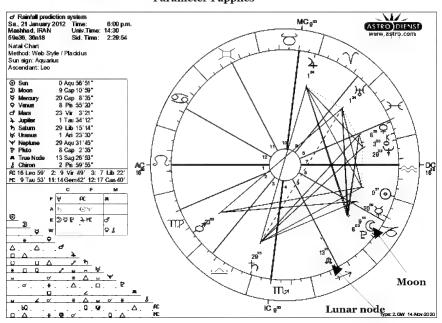
Parameter 1 applies



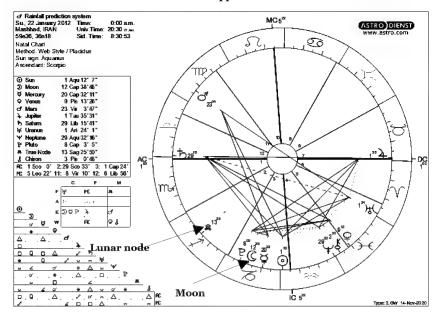
Saturday, January 14, 2012, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



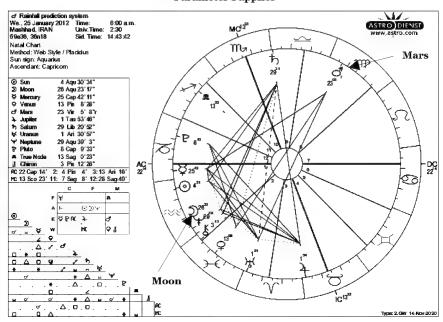
Saturday, January 21, 2012, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light snow. Ice fog. Parameter 1 applies



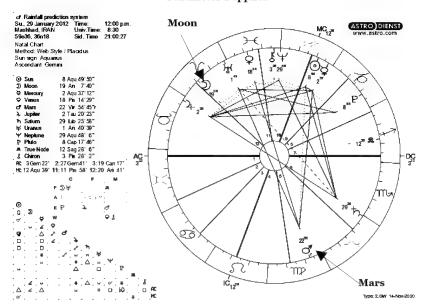
Sunday, January 22, 2012, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog



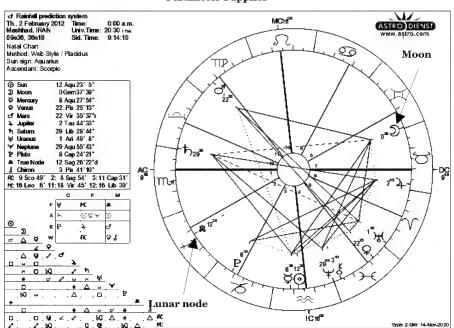
Wednesday, January 25, 2012, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light snow. Ice fog. Parameter 1 applies



Sunday, January 29, 2012, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Snow. Fog.

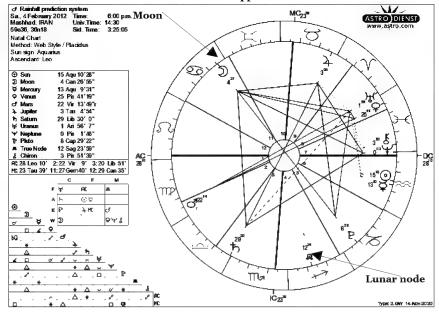


Thursday, February 2, 2012, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies

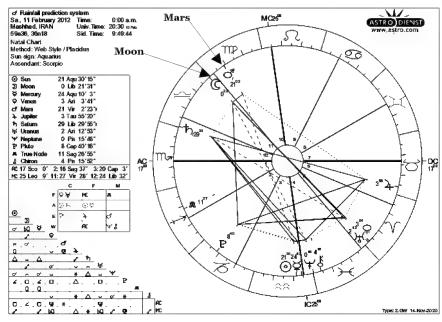


Saturday, February 4, 2012, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Snow flurries. Overcast.

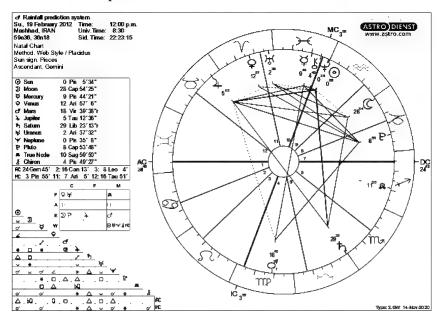
Parameter 1 applies



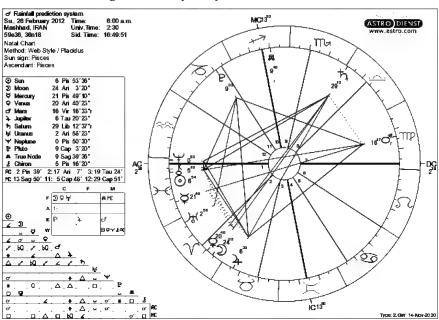
Saturday, February 11, 2012, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog



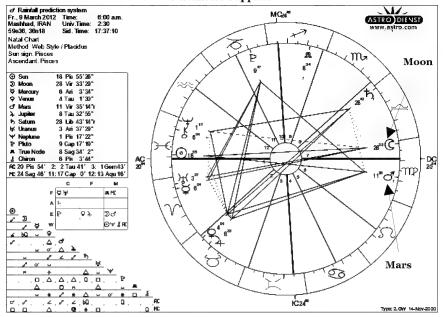
Sunday, February 19, 2012, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Sprinkles. Scattered clouds



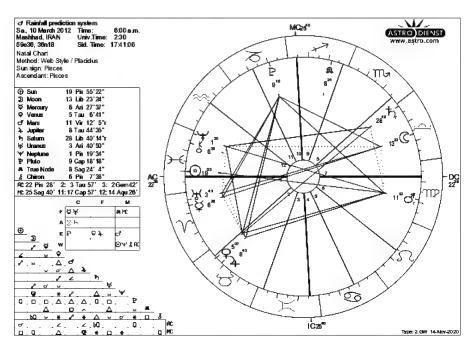
Sunday, February 26, 2012, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Partly sunny



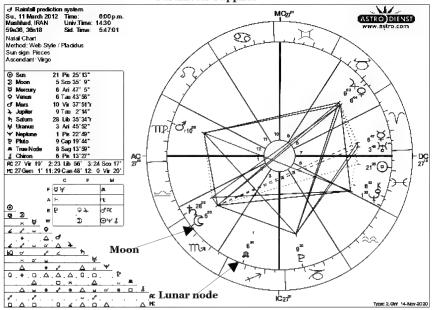
Friday, March 9, 2012, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Snow flurries. Ice fog.



Saturday, March 10, 2012, 6:00 am - 11:00 pm Light snow. Fog.

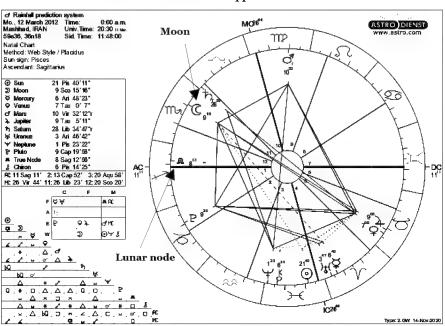


Sunday, March 11, 2012, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Snow. Fog.



Monday, March 12, 2012, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog.

Parameter 1 applies



Parameter 1 applies d Rainfall prediction system Su., 18 March 2012 Time: 0.00 a.m Mashhad, IRAN Univ.Time: 2030 ma W. 0:00am. ASTRO DIENST 59e36, 36n18 mp Natal Chart Method: Web Style / Placidus ď, Sun sign: Pisces Ascendant: Sagittanius Sun 27 Pis 38'56' Moon 2 Aqu 21' 7" 8 Mercury 4 Ari 47'35'r Venus 13 Tau 22' 17 đ Mara 8 Ver 24' 37 10 Tau 17'45" Saturn 28 Lib 14'22'v 4 Ari 7' 4" 14 Uranus Ψ Neptune P Pluto 1 Pis 36'11" 9 Cap 24'57" 8 Sag 3' 3" 6 Pis 37'20" 2: 19 Cap 48' 3: 27 Aqu 40' A True Node 12 & Chiron AC 16 Sag 11' MC 3 Lib 11' 11: 2 Sco 3' 12: 25 Sco 25' c F ♥₩ A 5.90 0 ₽ 9 ¥ Θ4 £ A. of o ∆ ¥

Wednesday, March 28, 2012, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies

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Type: 2.GW 14-Nov-2020

Moon

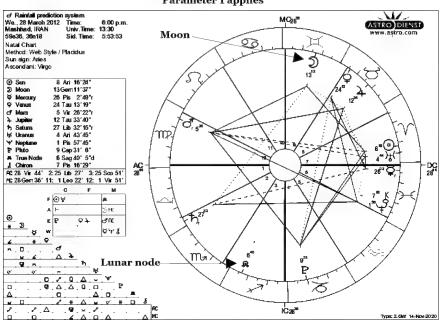
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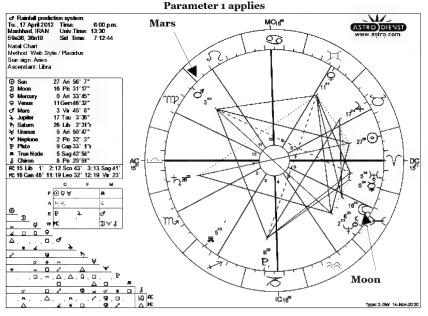
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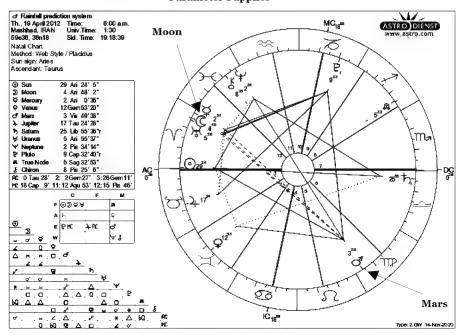
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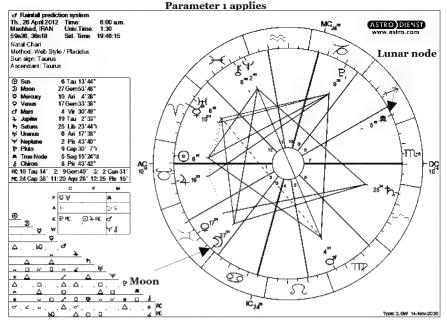
Tuesday, April 17, 2012, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Sprinkles. Broken clouds



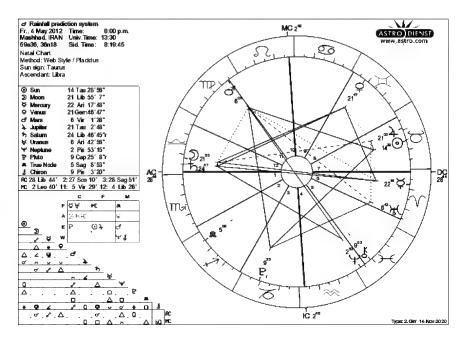
Thursday, April 19, 2012, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. More clouds than sun Parameter 1 applies



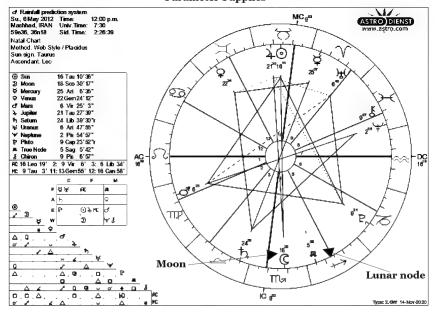
Thursday, April 26, 2012, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



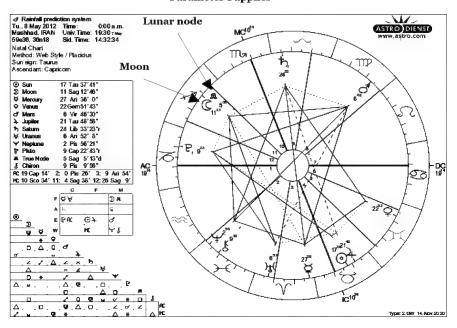
Friday, May 4, 2012, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Partly cloudy.



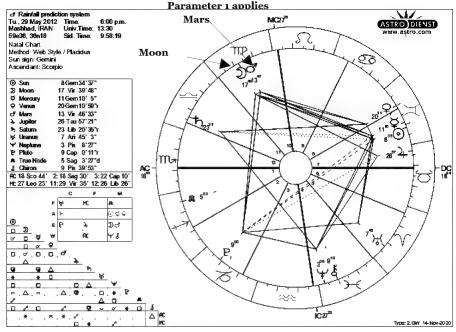
Sunday, May 6, 2012, 12:00 pm — 6:00 pm Sprinkles. Broken clouds. Parameter 1 applies

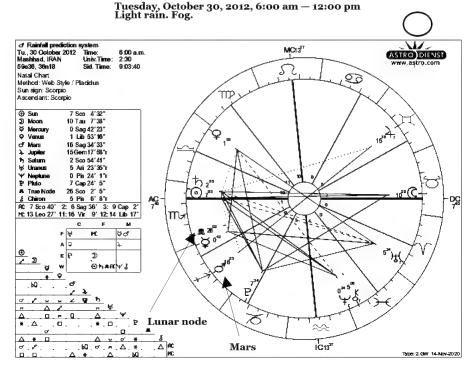


Tuesday, May 8, 2012, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds. Parameter 1 applies



Tuesday, May 29, 2012, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds





Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between August 24 2012 and November 12 2012. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com

 ${\bf https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/\ khorasan/ir.aspx}$

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on September 1, 2011, which means between October 2011 and July of 2012, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

October 2011 - 19.8 millimeters of rain November 2011 - 59.1 millimeters of rain December 2011 - 3.7 millimeters of rain January 2012 - 52.4 millimeters of rain February 2012 - 38.6 millimeters of rain March 2012 - 37.8 millimeters of rain April 2012 - 58.4 millimeters of rain May 2012-71.7 millimeters of rain June 2012 - 1.7 millimeters of rain July 2012 - 1.4 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was only lower than average in December, February, March and June. The remaining dates were higher than average.

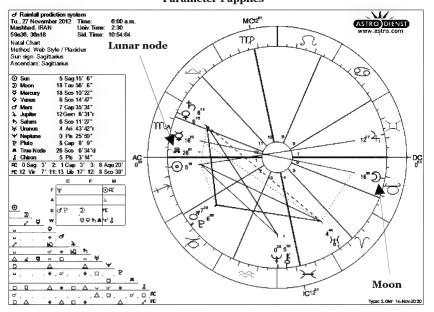
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between August 24 2012 and November 12 2012. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between August 24 2012 and November 12 2012

August 2012 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2012 - 0 millimeters of rain October 2012 - 26.9 millimeters of rain November 2012 - 45.9 millimeters of rain

If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that in August and September of 2012, rainfall was slightly lower than average. October and November's rainfall were well above the average.

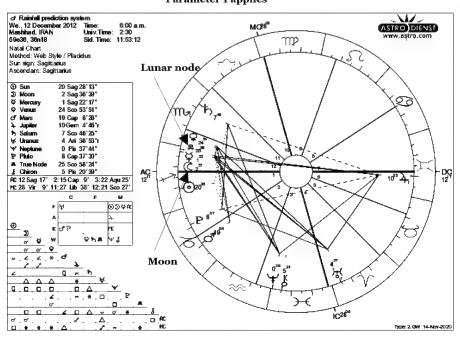
Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until April 3, 2013 and will be there until June 22, 2013.

Tuesday, November 27, 2012, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. More clouds than sun Parameter 1 applies

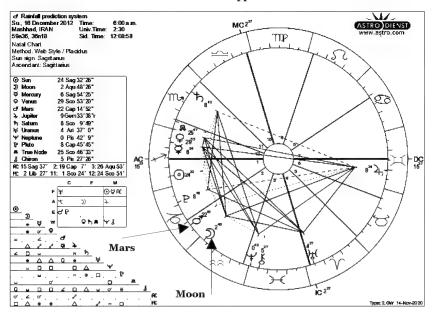


Wednesday, December 12, 2012, 6:00 am — 6:00 pm Rain. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

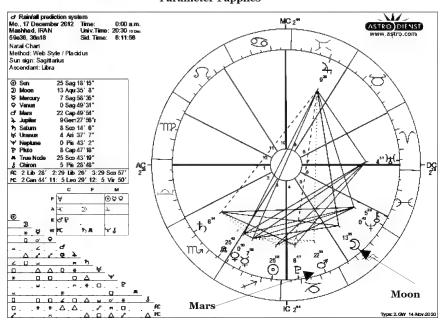


Sunday, December 16, 2012, 6:00 am - 11:59 pm Light snow. Cloudy

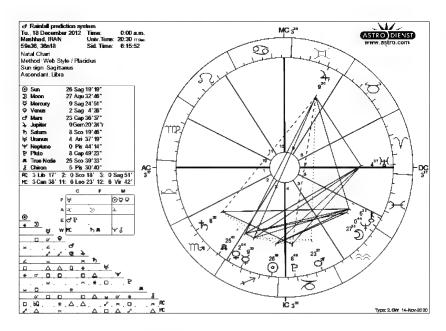


Monday, December 17, 2012, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog

Parameter 1 applies

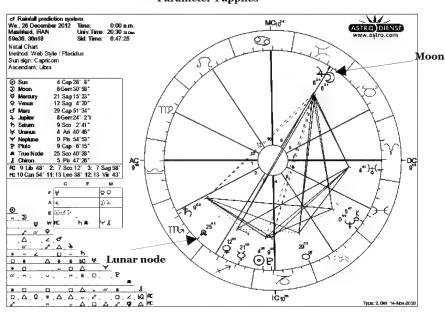


Tuesday, December 18, 2012, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog

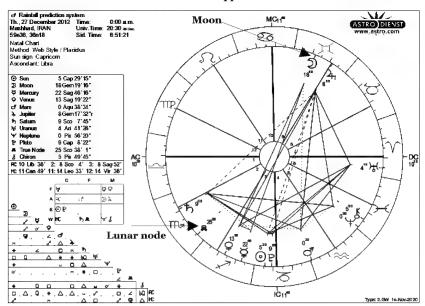


Wednesday, December 26, 2012, 12:00 am - 11:59 pm Light snow. Ice fog

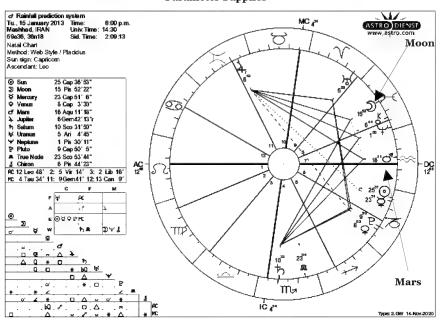
Parameter 1 applies



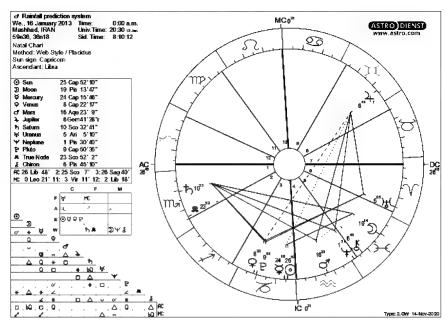
Thursday, December 27, 2012, 12:00 am - 12:00 pm Light snow. Fog



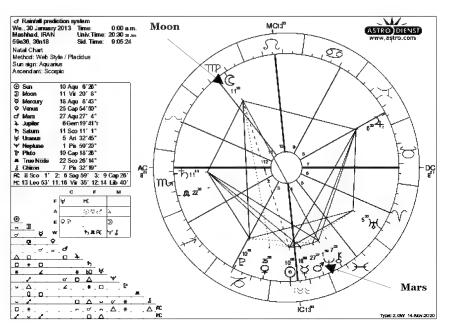
Tuesday, January 15, 2013, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light snow. Ice fog Parameter 1 applies



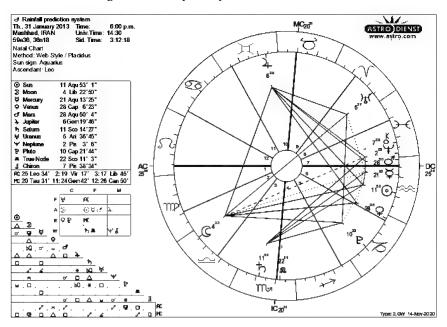
Wednesday, January 16, 2013, 12:00 am - 12:00 pm Light snow. Mostly cloudy



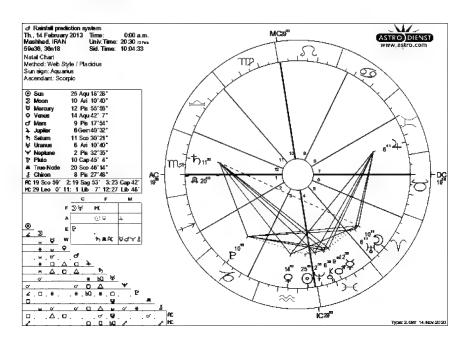
Wednesday, January 30, 2013, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Partly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



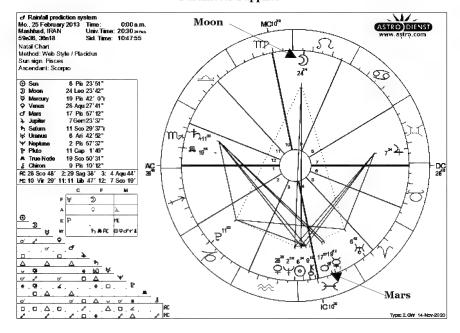
Thursday, January 31, 2013, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy



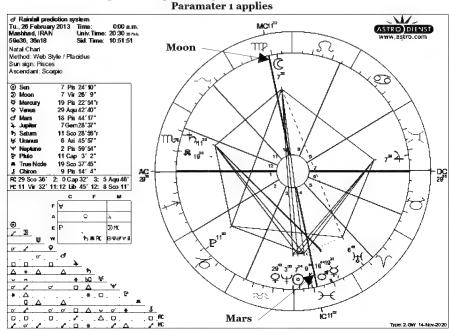
Thursday, February 14, 2013, 12:00 am -6:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



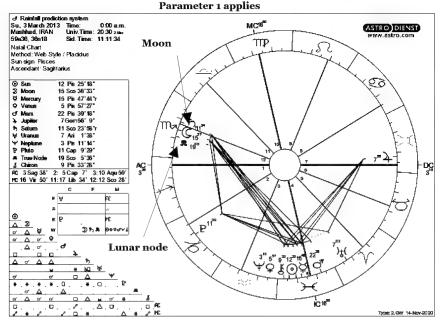
Monday, February 25, 2013, 12:00 am — 11:59 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



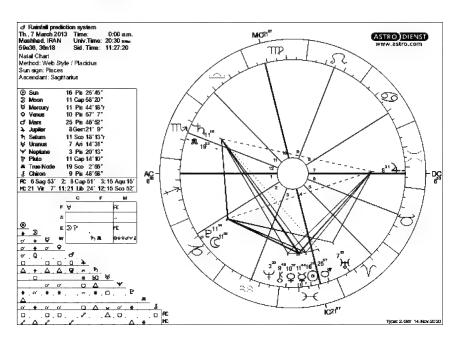
Tuesday, February 26, 2013, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light freezing rain. Fog



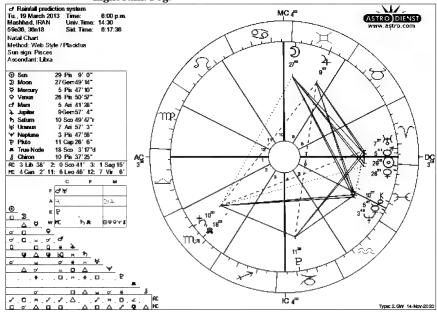
Sunday, March 3, 2013, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy



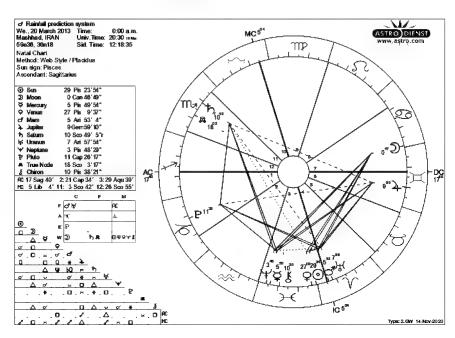
Thursday, March 7, 2013, 12:00 am - 12:00 pm Light snow. Fog

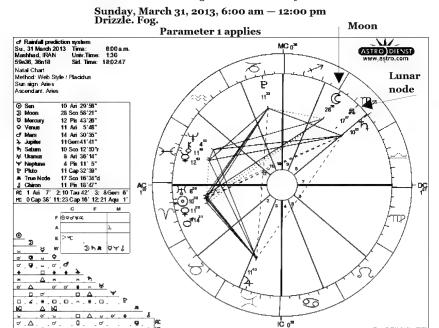


Tuesday, March 19, 2013, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Fog.



Wednesday, March 20, 2013, 12:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloud



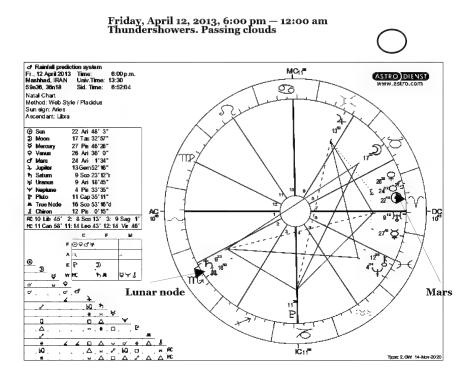


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Type: 2.GW 14-Nov-2020

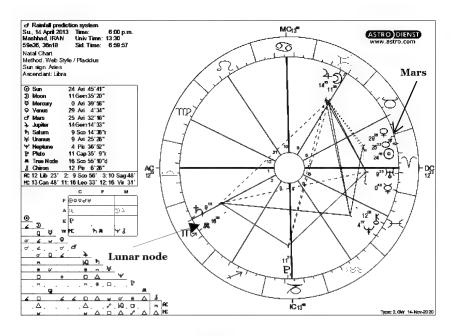
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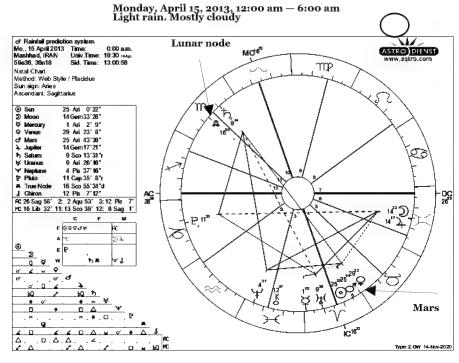
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Sunday, April 14, 2013, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Fog

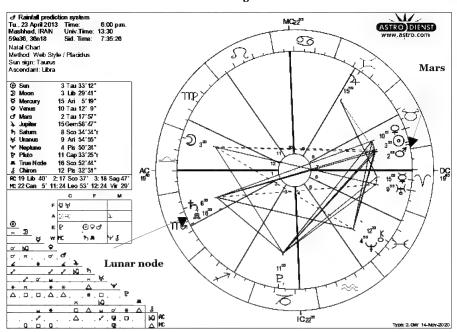


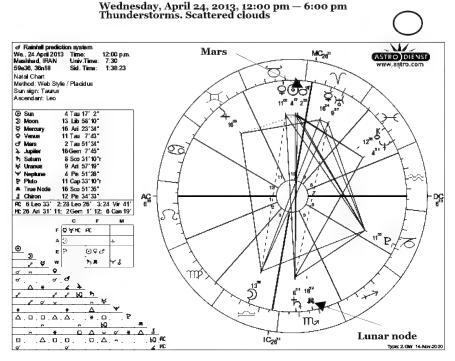




Tuesday, April 23, 2013, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thundershowers. Passing clouds







Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 3, 2013 and will be there until June 22, 2013. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com

https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on November 12, 2012, which means between December 2012 and March of 2013, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

December 2012 - 45.9 millimeters of rain January 2013 - 5.9 millimeters of rain February 2013 - 35.4 millimeters of rain March 2013 - 76 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in January and February of 2013. December of 2012 and March of 2013 saw significantly higher rainfall.

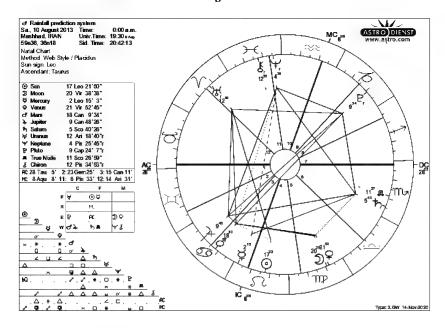
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 3rd 2013 and June 22, 2013. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 3rd 2013 and June 22, 2013

April 2013 - 64 millimeters of rain May 2013 - 19.1 millimeters of rain June 2013 - 2.5 millimeters of rain

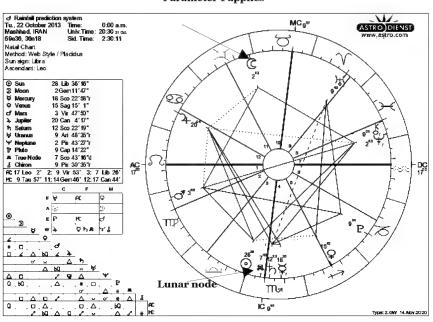
If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that in April 2013 rainfall was higher than average. May and June's rainfall were well below the average.

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until December 19th, 2013 and will be there until August 28, 2014.

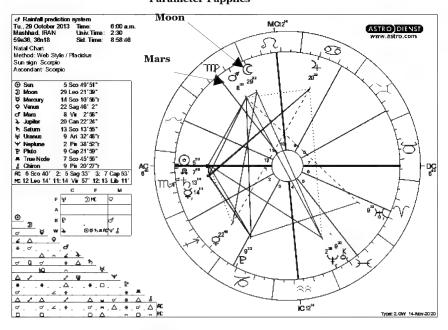
Saturday, August 10, 2013, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds



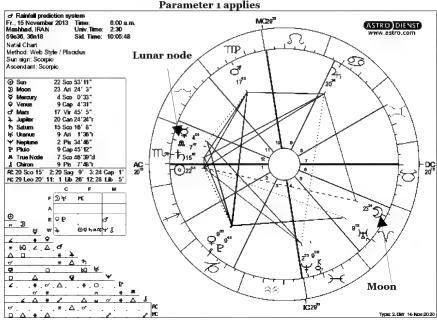
Tuesday, October 22, 2013, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



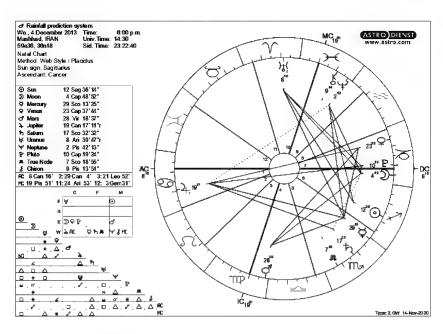
Tuesday, October 29, 2013, 6:00 am — 6:00 pm Light rain. Fog Parameter 1 applies

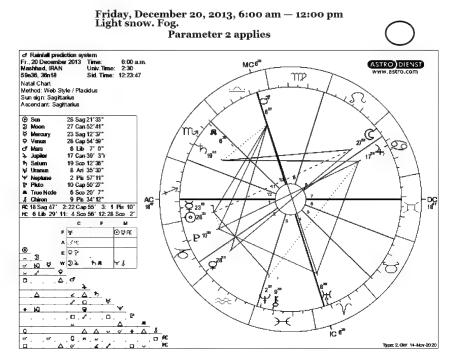


Friday, November 15, 2013, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



Wednesday, December 4, 2013, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light snow. Ice fog

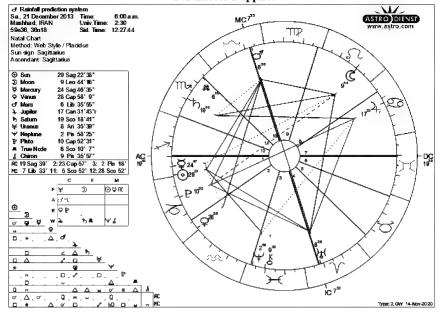


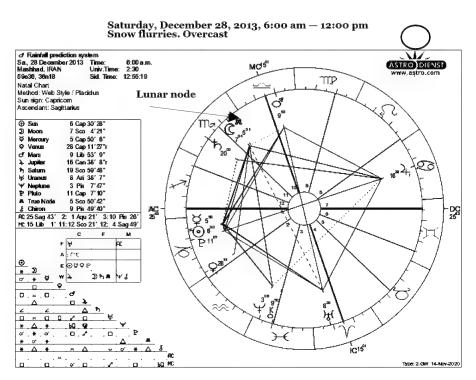




Saturday, December 21, 2013, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Snow flurries. Ice fog

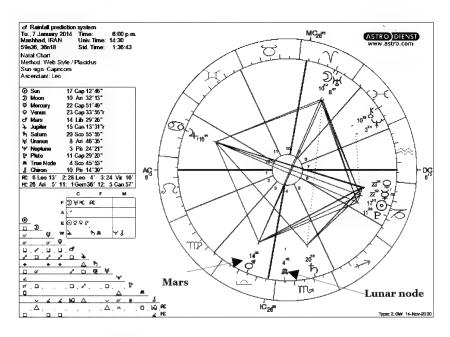
Parameter 2 applies

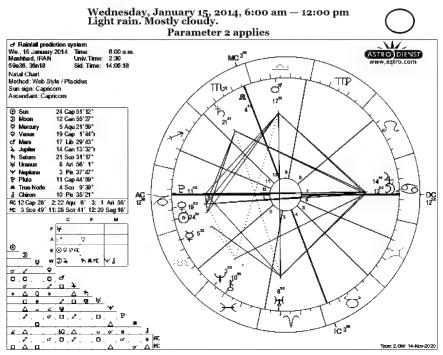




Tuesday, January 7, 2014, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Snow flurries. Ice fo



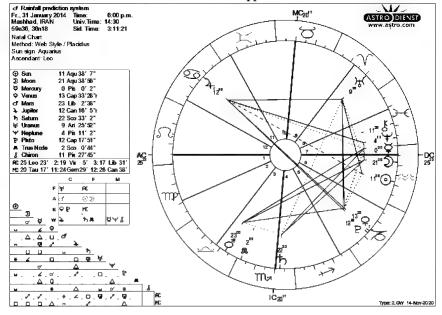


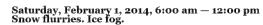


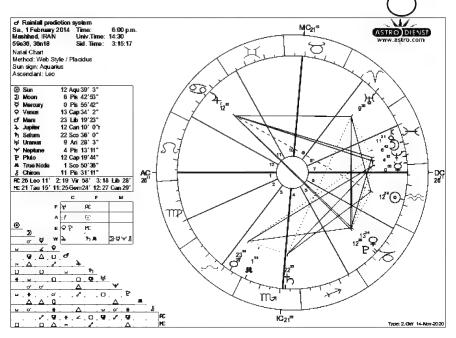
Friday, January 31, 2014, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light snow. Ice fog



Parameter 2 applies

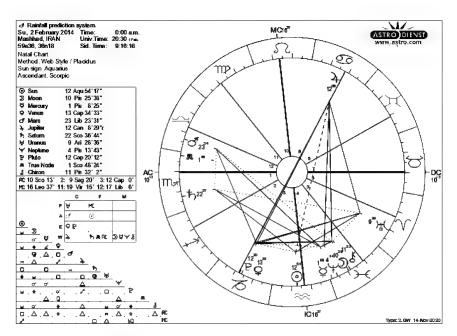




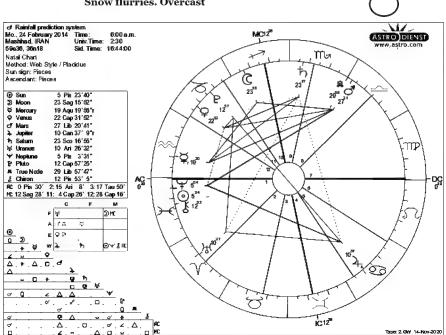


Sunday, February 2, 2014, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog.



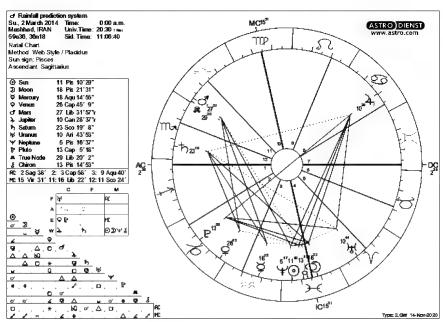


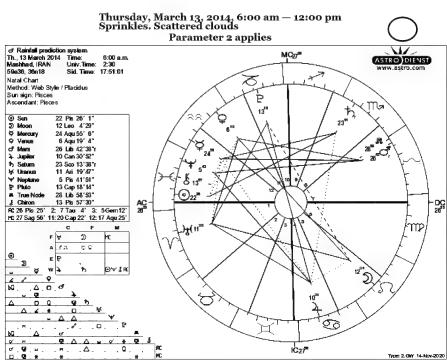
Monday, February 24, 2014, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Snow flurries. Overcast



Sunday, March 2, 2014, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy



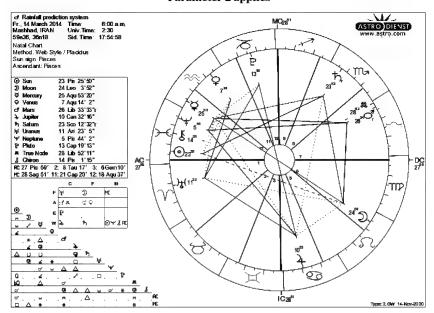




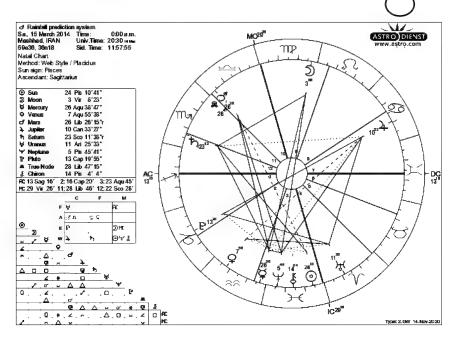
Friday, March 14, 2014, 6:00 am - 6:00 pm Light rain. Fog.



Parameter 2 applies

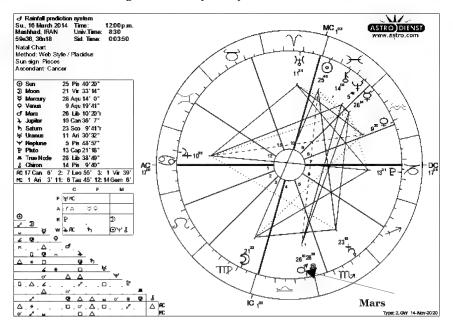


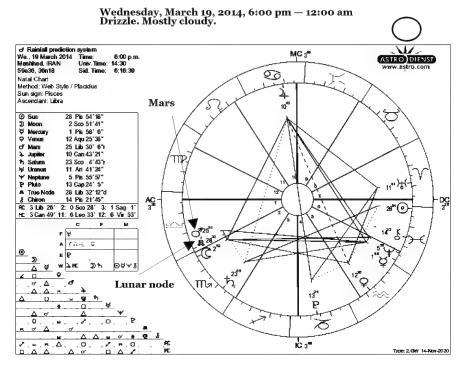
Saturday, March 15, 2014, 12:00 am -6:00 am Drizzle. Low clouds.



Sunday, March 16, 2014, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

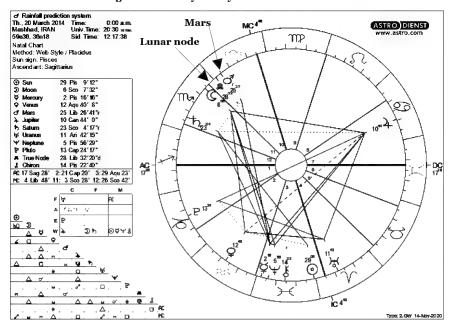




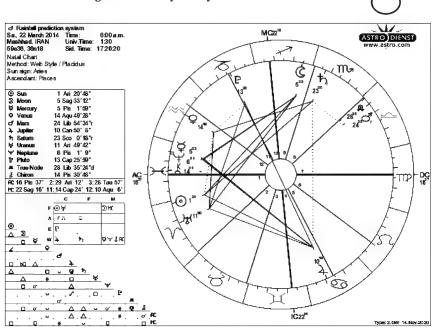


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Thursday, March 20, 2014, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy

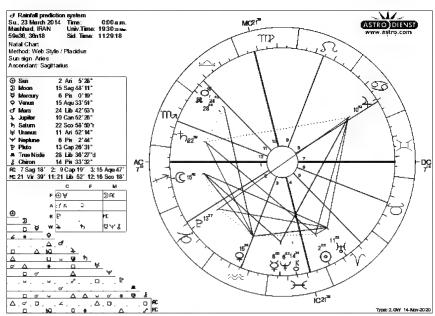


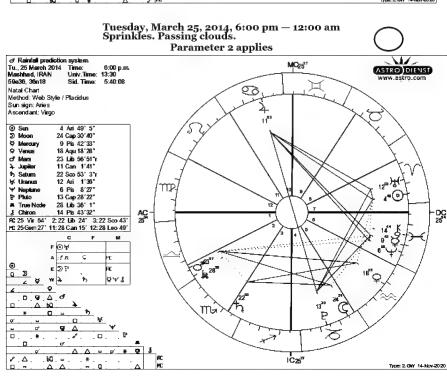
Saturday, March 22, 2014, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



Sunday, March 23, 2014, 12:00 am -6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog.

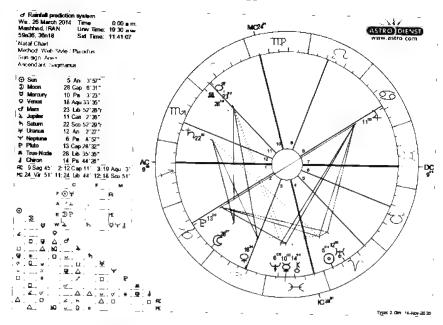


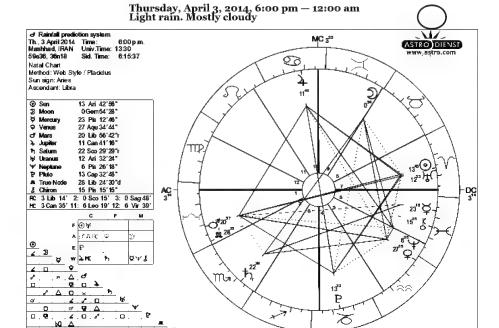




Wednesday, March 26, 2014, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light snow. Mostly cloudy.

Parameter 2 applies





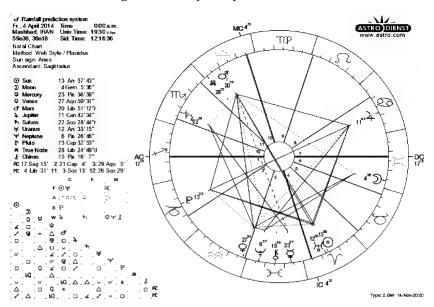
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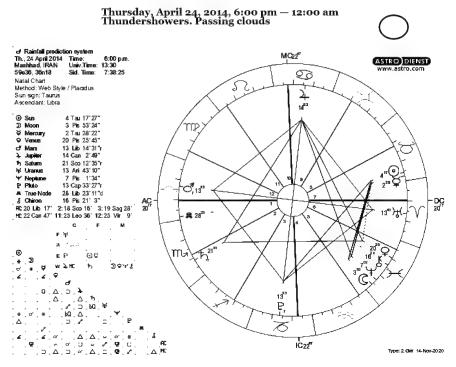
Type: 2.GW 14-Nov-2020

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Friday, April 4, 2014, 12:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

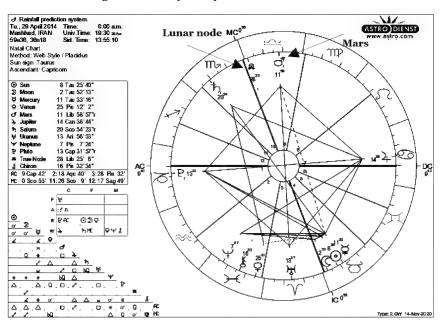


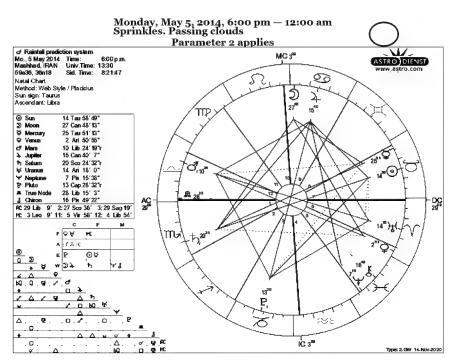




Tuesday, April 29, 2014, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.





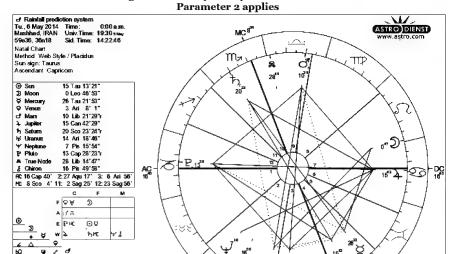


Tuesday, May 6, 2014, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



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Type: 2.GW 14-Nov-2020



Wednesday, October 8, 2014, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

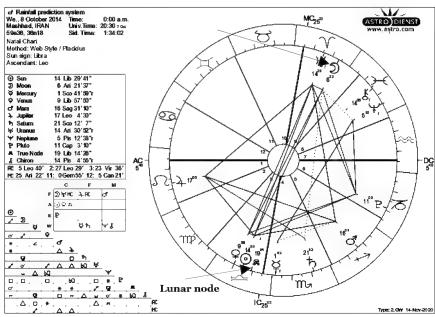
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Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between December 19th, 2013 and August 28, 2014. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain December - 15.5 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on June 22, 2013, which means between July 2013 and November of 2013, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

July 2013 - 0 millimeters of rain August 2013 - 0.2 millimeters of rain September 2013 - 0 millimeters of rain October 2013 - 2.7 millimeters of rain November 2013 - 13.7 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in every month during that time-frame. This helps affirm the idea that we can forecast droughts when Mars is not within 30 degrees of the lunar node.

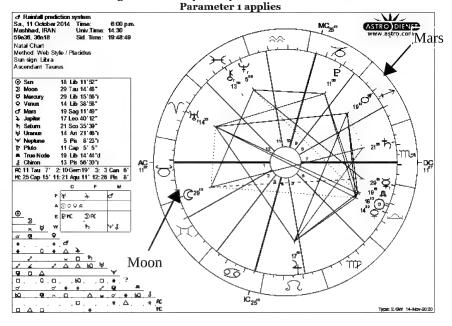
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between December 19th 2013 and August 28, 2014. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between December 19th 2013 and August 28, 2014

December 2013 - 15.2 millimeters of rain January 2014 - 6.31 millimeters of rain February 2014 - 12.6 millimeters of rain March 2014 - 91.2 millimeters of rain April 2014 - 45.91 millimeters of rain May 2014 - 47.8 millimeters of rain June 2014 - 0.7 millimeters of rain July 2014 - 0 millimeters of rain August 2014 - 0 millimeters of rain

If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that March 2014 was the only month in which rainfall was higher than expected. In the rest, rainfall was lower then average.

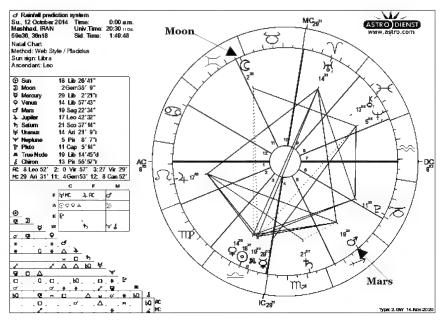
Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until January 27, 2015 and will be there until April 12, 2015.

Saturday, October 11, 2014, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

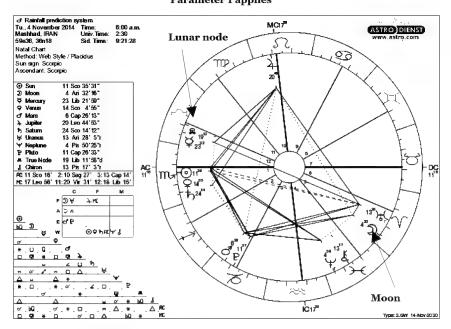


Sunday, October 12, 2014, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

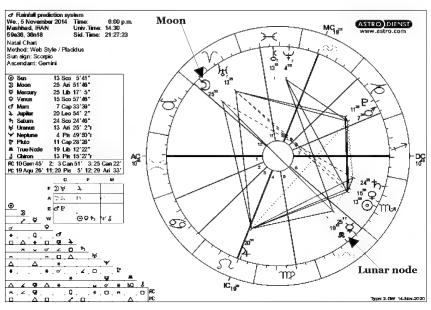


Tuesday, November 4, 2014, 6:00 am — 6:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies

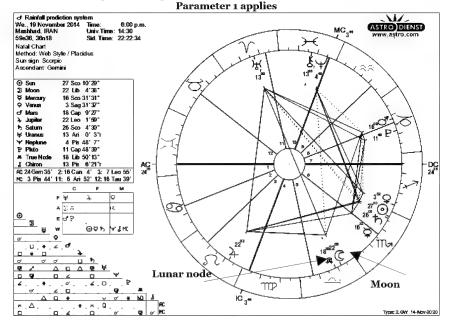


Wednesday, November 5, 2014, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light snow. Ice fog.

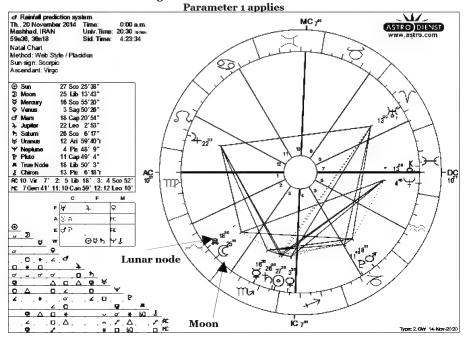
Parameter 1 applies



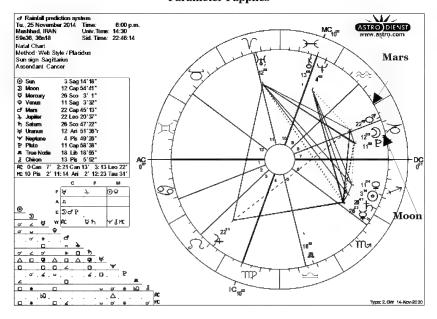
Wednesday, November 19, 2014, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Fog.



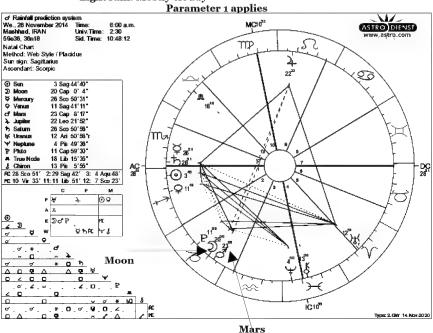
Thursday, November 20, 2014, 12:00 am -6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



Tuesday, November 25, 2014, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Drizzle. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies

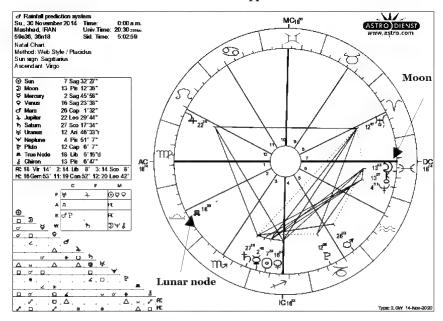


Wednesday, November 26, 2014, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy

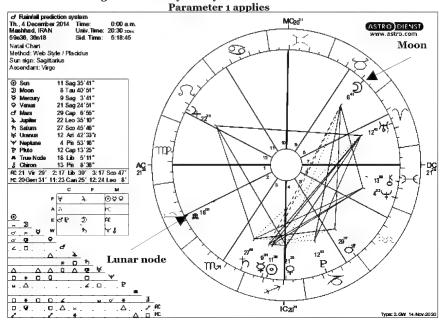


Sunday, November 30, 2014, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog.

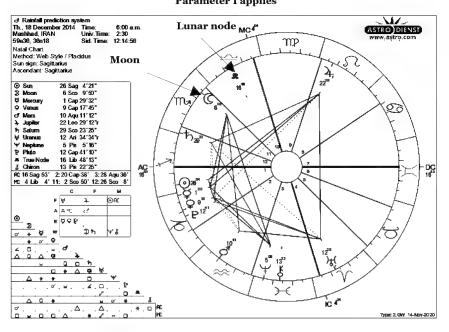
Parameter 1 applies



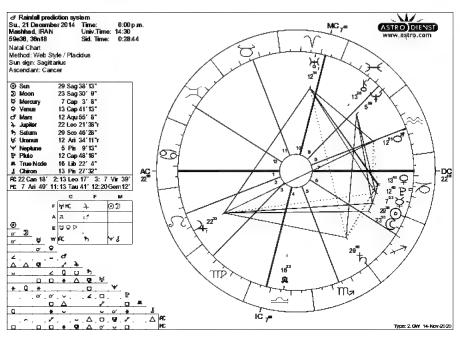
Thursday, December 4, 2014, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



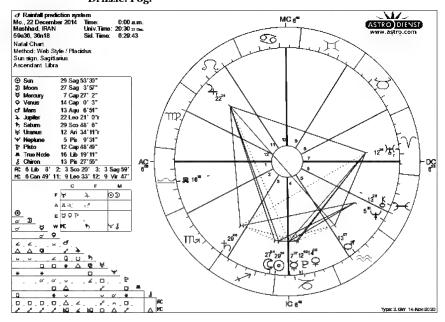
Thursday, December 18, 2014, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Drizzle. Fog Parameter 1 applies



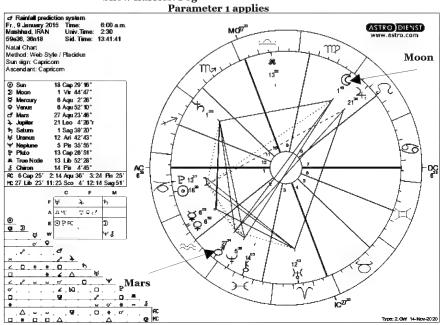
Sunday, December 21, 2014, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Fog



The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Monday, December 22, 2014, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.

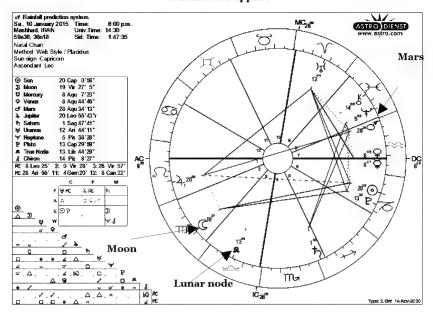


Friday, January 9, 2015, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Snow flurries. Fog

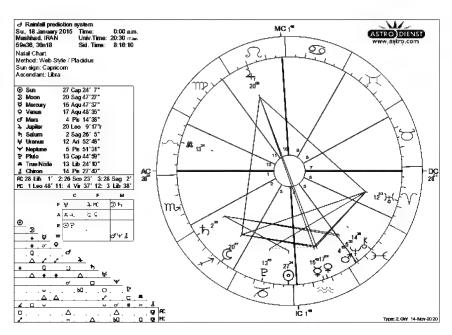


Saturday, January 10, 2015, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Fog.

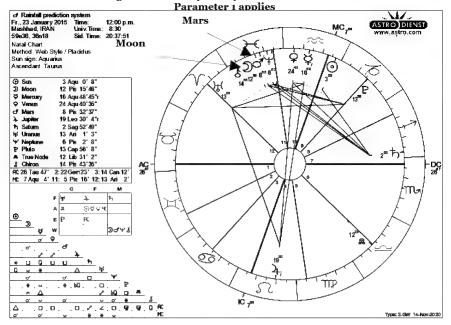
Parameter 1 applies



Sunday, January 18, 2015, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog.

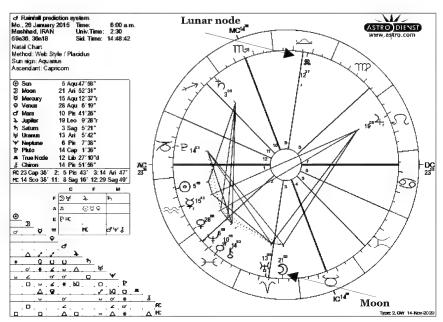


Friday, January 23, 2015, 12:00 pm — 6:00 pm Light snow. Mostly cloudy.



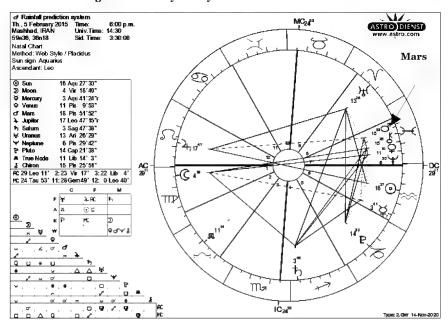
Monday, January 26, 2015, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light snow. Ice fog.

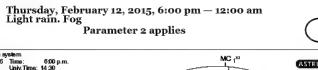
Parameter 1 applies

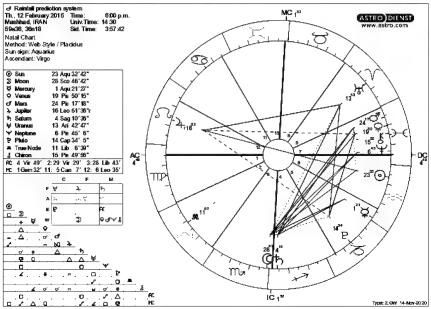


Thursday, February 5, 2015, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.





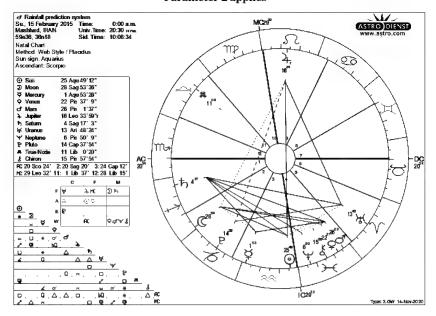




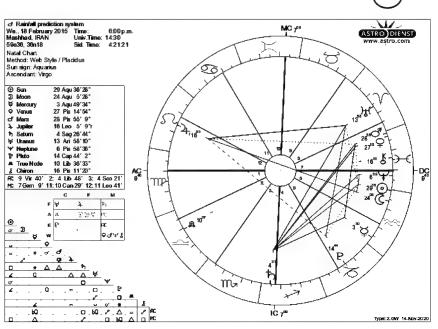
Sunday, February 15, 2015, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Mostly cloudy.



Parameter 2 applies

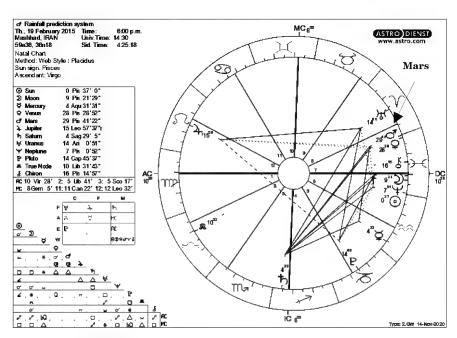


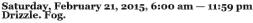
Wednesday, February 18, 2015, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

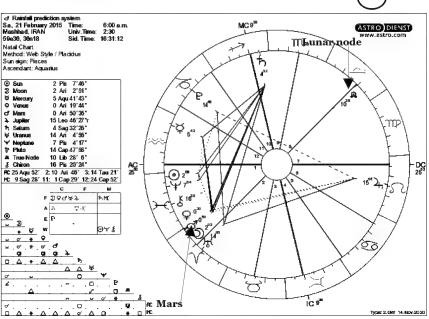


Thursday, February 19, 2015, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



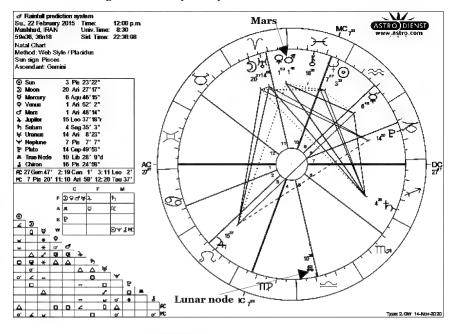


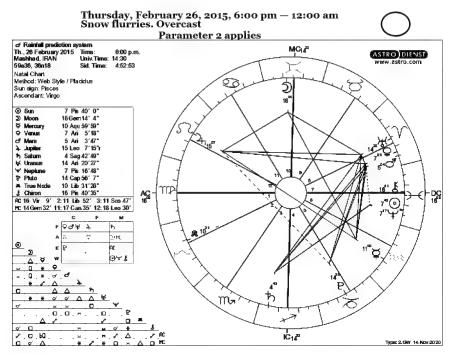




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Sunday, February 22, 2015, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy

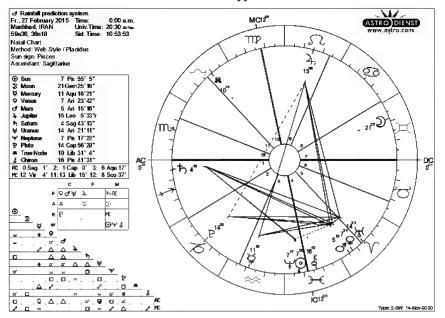




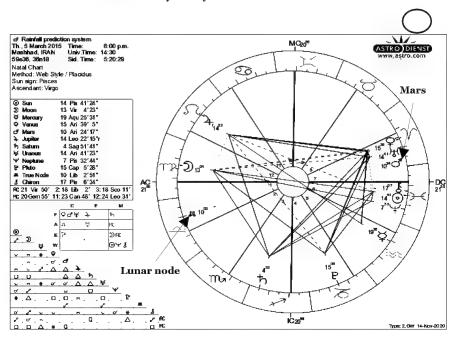
Friday, February 27, 2015, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Snow flurries. Ice fog



Parameter 2 applies

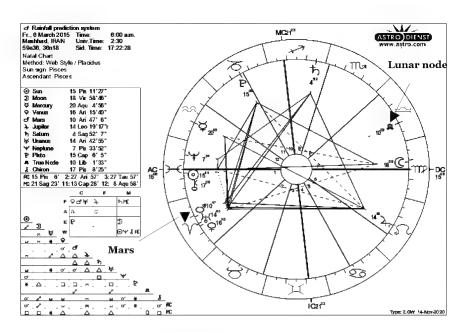


Thursday, March 5, 2015, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Drizzle. Mostly cloudy.

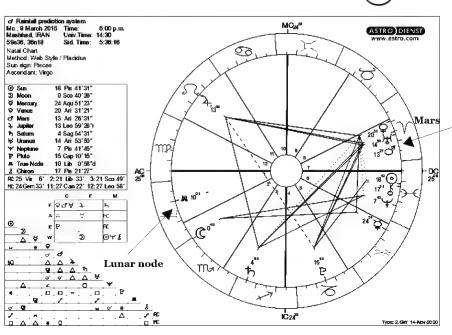


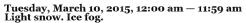
Friday, March 6, 2015, 6:00 am - 6:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



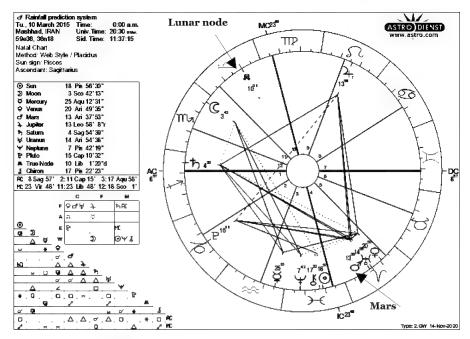


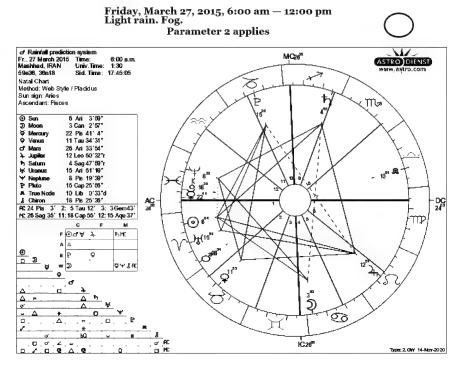
Monday, March 9, 2015, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Drizzle. Mostly cloudy.











Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between January 27, 2015 and April 12, 2015. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on August 28, 2014, which means between September of 2014 and December of 2014, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

September 2014 - 0.4 millimeters of rain October 2014 - 6.6 millimeters of rain November 2014 - 16.07 millimeters of rain December 2014 - 1.88 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in every month during that time-frame. This helps affirm the idea that we can forecast droughts when Mars is not within 30 degrees of the lunar node.

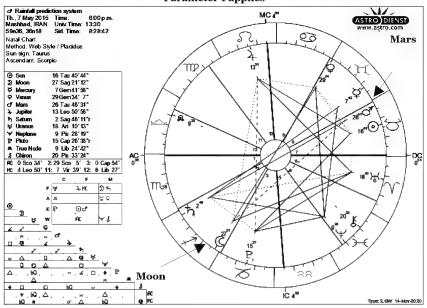
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between January 27 2015 and April 12, 2015. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between January 27 2015 and April 12, 2015

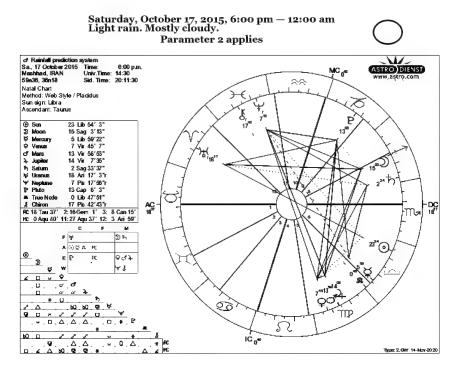
January 2015 - 17.5 millimeters of rain February 2015 - 40.1 millimeters of rain March 2015 - 67.19 millimeters of rain April 2015 - 9.34 millimeters of rain

If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that March 2014 was the only month in which rainfall was higher than expected. In the rest, rainfall was lower then average, significantly lower in April.

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until September 27, 2015 and will be there until December 26, 2015.

Thursday, May 7, 2015, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds Parameter 1 applies

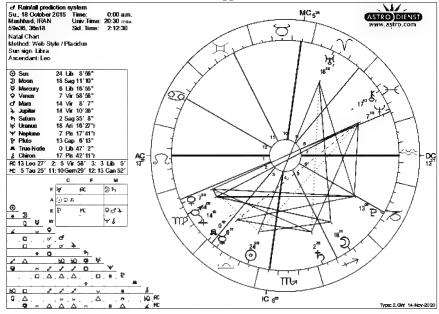


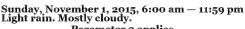


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Sunday, October 18, 2015, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy

Parameter 2 applies



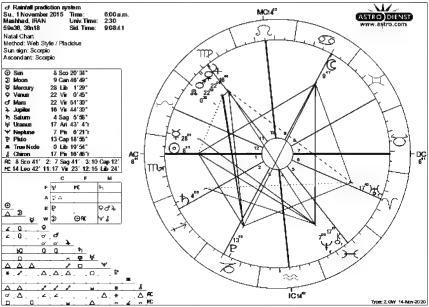


Parameter 2 applies

MCId²

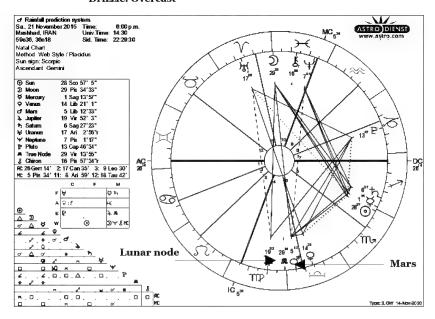
ASTRO DIES

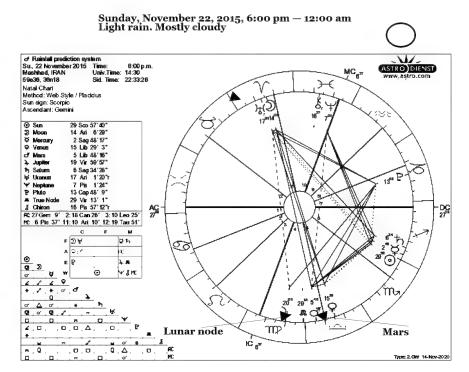
WWW 85tro. Col





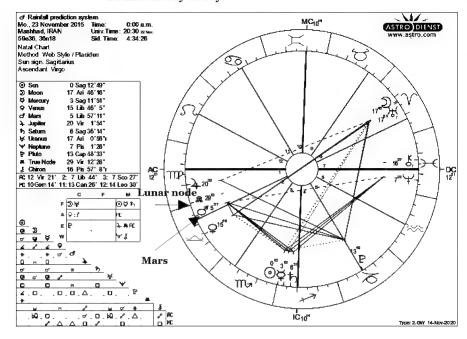
Saturday, November 21, 2015, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Overcast



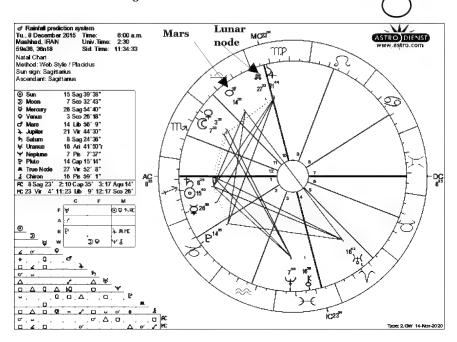


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Monday, November 23, 2015, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Drizzle. Mostly cloudy.

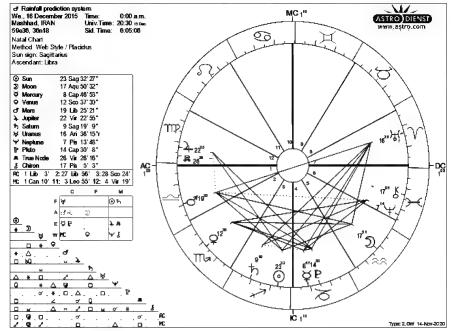


Tuesday, December 8, 2015, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Snow. Fog.

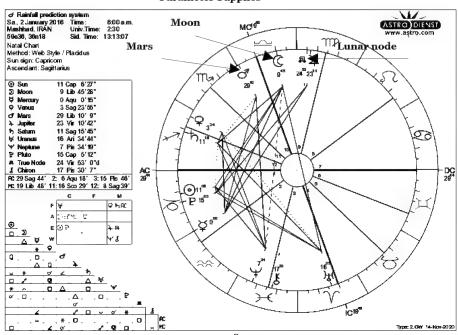


Wednesday, December 16, 2015, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

Parameter 2 applies



Saturday, January 2, 2016, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between September 27, 2015 and December 26, 2015. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com

https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain December - 15.5 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on April 12, 2015, which means between May of 2015 and August of 2015, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

May 2015-72.33 millimeters of rain June 2015 - 0.55 millimeters of rain July 2015 - 0 millimeters of rain August 2015 - 5.14 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was only lower than average in June of 2015.

So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between September 27 2015 and December 26, 2015. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between September 27 2015 and December 26, 2015

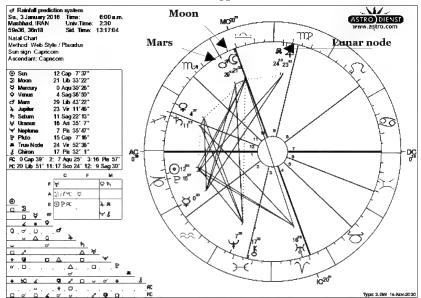
September 2015 - 0.01 millimeters of rain October 2015 - 5.3 millimeters of rain November 2015 - 11.2 millimeters of rain December 2015 - 17.37 millimeters of rain

If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that December 2015 was the only month in which rainfall was higher than expected. In the rest, rainfall was lower than the average

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until November 21, 2016 and will be there until February 1, 2017.

Sunday, January 3, 2016, 6:00 am - 11:59 pm Drizzle. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

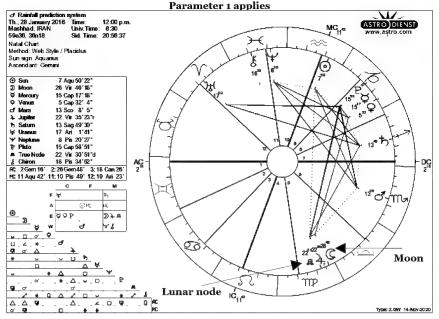


Wednesday, January 27, 2016, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Light freezing rain. Fog.

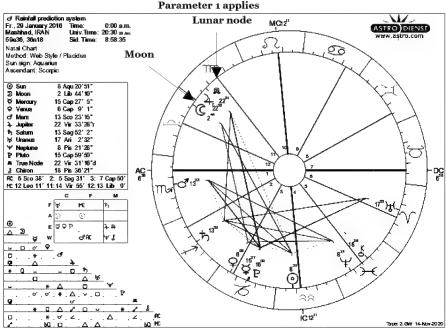
Parameter 1 applies

c' Rainfall prediction system We., 27 January 2016 Time: Mashhad, IRAN Univ. 6:00 a.m. Lunar node ASTRO DIEVST MC^{15™} Univ. Time: 2:30 59e36, 36n18 Sid. Time: 14:51:41 Natal Chart Method: Web Style / Placidus Moon Sun sign: Aquanius Ascendant: Capricom m 才 6 Aqu 34'10" 11 Vir 40'23" Sun 221 15 Cap 0'16" 3 Cap 59'45" 12 Sco 30' 2" 22 Vir 40' 0"r 13 Sag 43' 4" 16 Ari 59'39" of Mara by Uranus 4 Jupite Y Neptune P Pluto ¥₁₅ª 8 Pis 17'57" 15 Cap 56'24" P 15" 22 Vir 31'28" 18 Pis 31'11" & Chiron DC 24 AC 24 Cap 26' 2: 6 Pis 42' 3:15 Ari 40' HC 15 Sco 23' 11: 8 Sag 56' 12: 0 Cap 30' 23 C O PRE 20 7 B Ð ¥ 0 ю п Δ * , A . w . O . A 0 ď IC^{15²³} .0.∠ **0**, d Φ.Δ. Type: 2.GW 14-Nov-2020

Thursday, January 28, 2016, 12:00 pm - 11:59 pm Snow flurries. Fog.

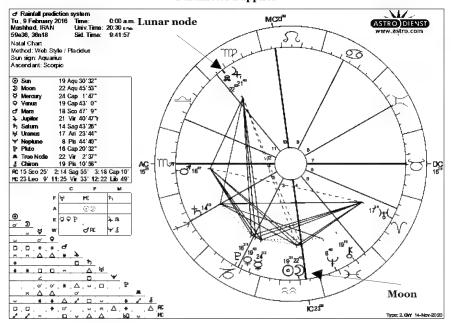


Friday, January 29, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog

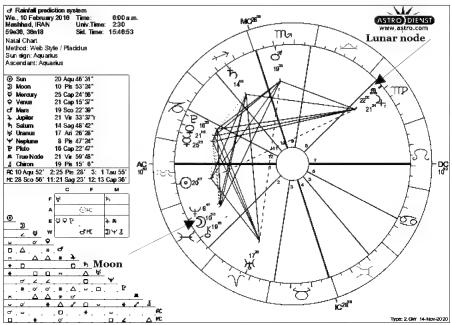


Tuesday, February 9, 2016, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Light snow. Ice fog.

Parameter 1 applies

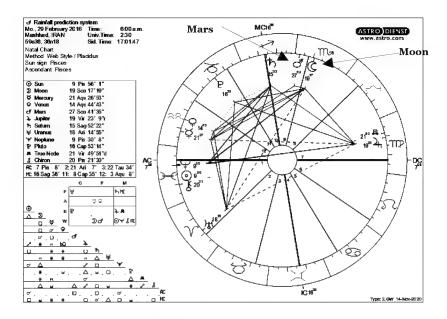


Wednesday, February 10, 2016, 6:00 am - 6:00 pm Light snow. Ice fog



Monday, February 29, 2016, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

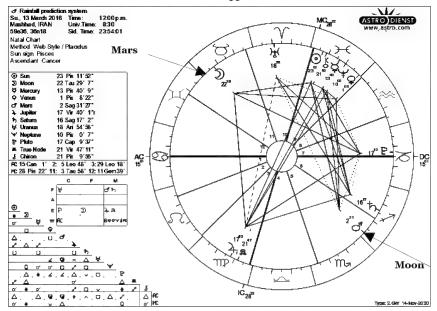


Tuesday, March 1, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies

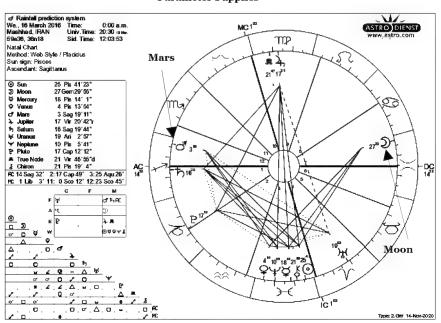
c/ Rain/all prediction system Tu., 1 March 2016 Time: 0:00 a.m. Mashhad, IRAN Univ.Time: 20:30 arch 59e36, 36n18 Sid. Time: 11:04:45 MC15 ASTRO DIENST ΠÞ Natal Chart Method: Web Style / Placidus Mars ~5 Sun sign: Pisces Ascendant: Sagittarius ⊕ Sun ∋ Moon ⇒ Mercury ⇔ Venus 10 Pis 41'12" 28 Sco 16'31" 22 Aqu 37' 17" 15 Aqu 40' 23" 27 Sco 59'28" 19 Vir 17'25" of Mars 4 Jupiter fs Saturn ⊮ Uranus 15 Sag 54' 13" 18 Ari 17' 4" ♥ Neptune ₱ Pluto 9 Pis 31'50" 16 Cap 54'17" *`*∂*z*" 21 Vir 50'25"d 20 Pis 24'13" A True Node & Chiron DC AC 2 Sag 14' 2: 3 Cap 31' 3: 9 Aqu 10' MC 15 Vir 0' 11: 15 Lib 54' 12: 10 Sco 59' #-AC 80 0 AL JRINE P¹⁶ Do! 9¥1 ¥ 0 ٠ o . o 0 Moon 0 Δ w . D . × 10 0' IC15 o.o.c.o. ο. Q 9.0 Type: 2.GW 14-Nov-2020

The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Sunday, March 13, 2016, 12:00 pm — 11:59 pm Light rain. Fog.

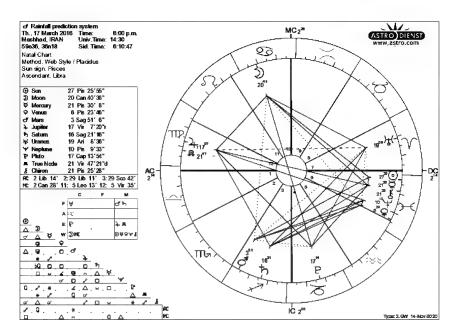
Parameter 1 applies



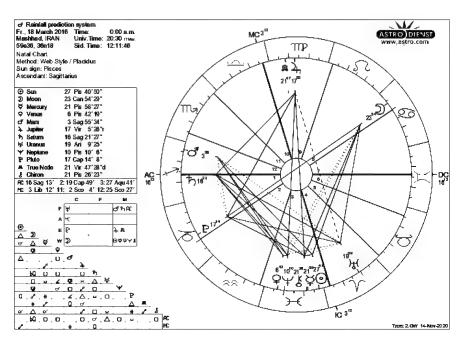
Wednesday, March 16, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



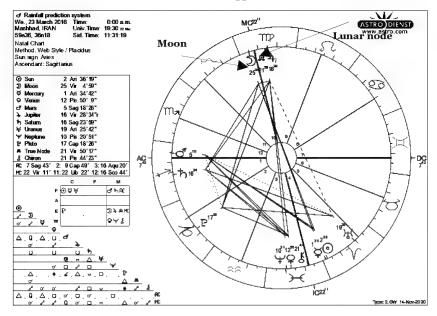
Thursday, March 17, 2016, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



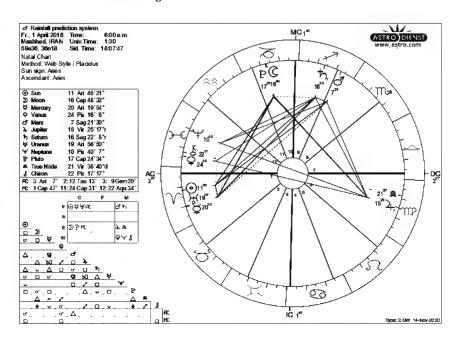
Friday, March 18, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Low clouds.



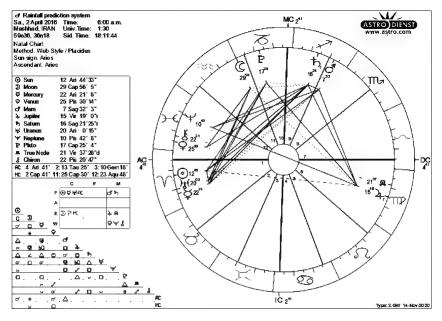
Wednesday, March 23, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



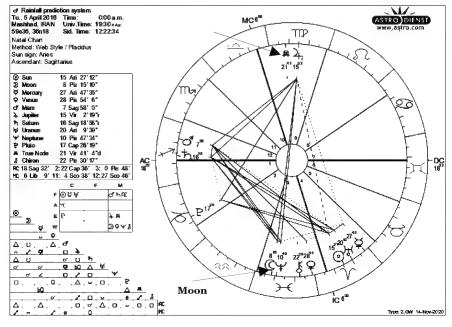
Friday, April 1, 2016, 6:00 am — 11:59 pm Rain. Fog.



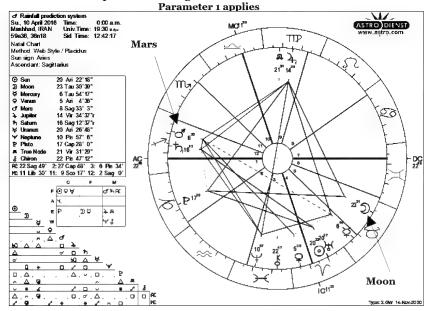
Saturday, April 2, 2016, 6:00 am - 11:59 pm Drizzle. Overcast.



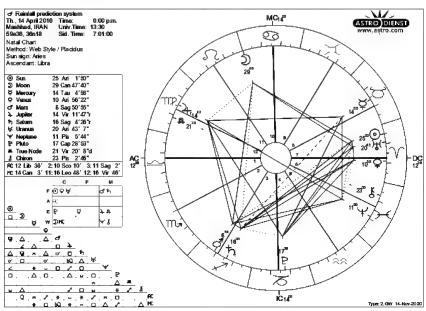
Tuesday, April 5, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle



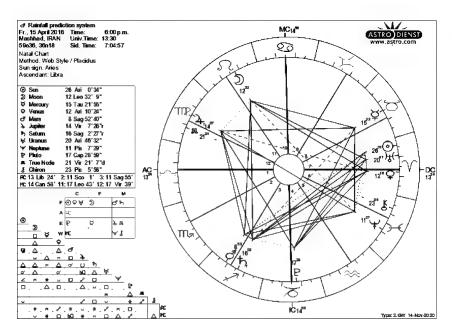
Sunday, April 10, 2016, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Sprinkles. Passing clouds



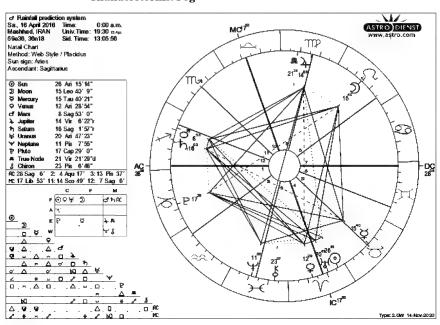
Thursday, April 14, 2016, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds



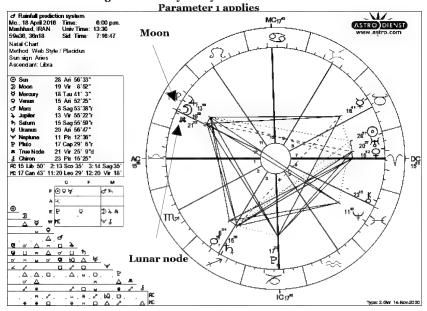
Friday, April 15, 2016, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thundershowers. Passing clouds



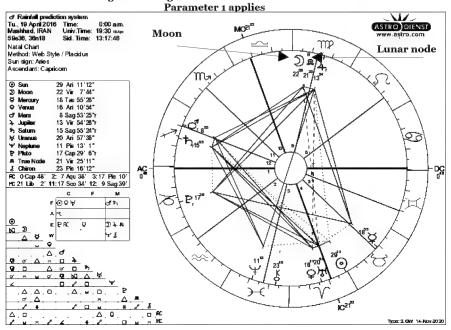
Saturday, April 16, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Thunderstorms. Fog



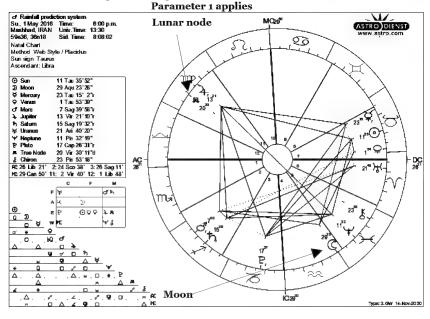
Monday, April 18, 2016, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Partly sunny.

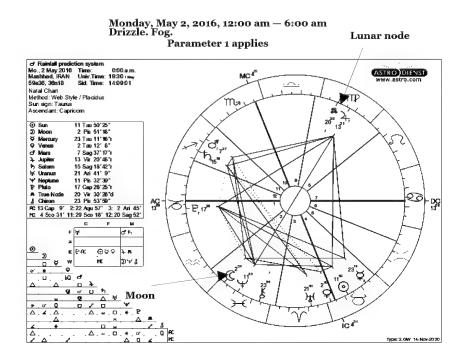


Tuesday, April 19, 2016, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog.

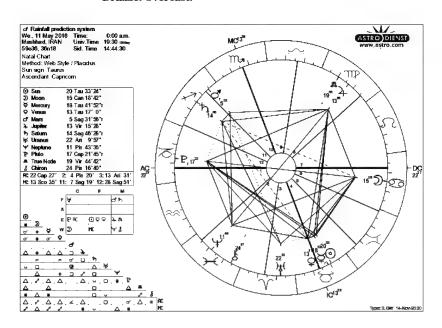


Sunday, May 1, 2016, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Fog.

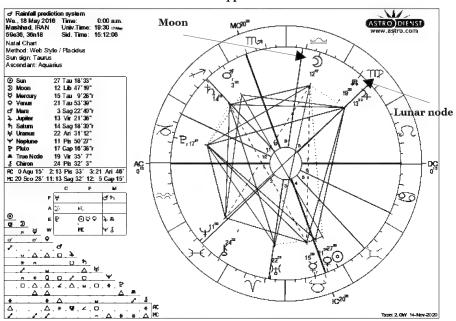




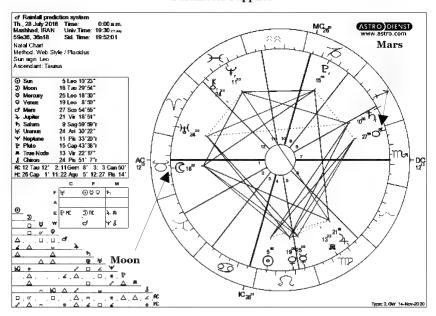
Wednesday, May 11, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Overcast.



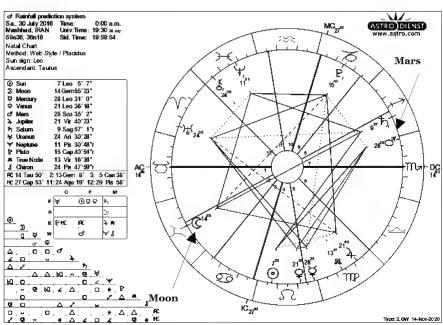
Wednesday, May 18, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Thundershowers. Passing clouds. Parameter 1 applies



Thursday, July 28, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds. Parameter 1 applies

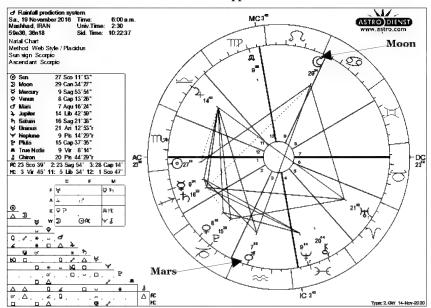


Saturday, July 30, 2016, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Sprinkles. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies

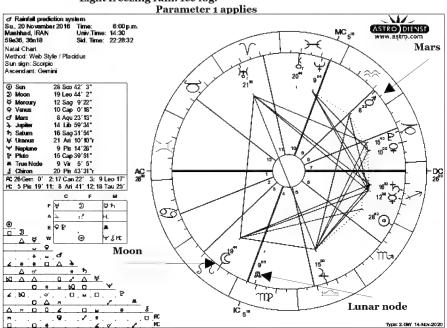


Saturday, November 19, 2016, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Drizzle. Fog.

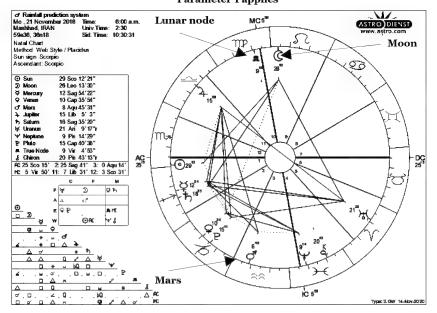
Parameter 1 applies

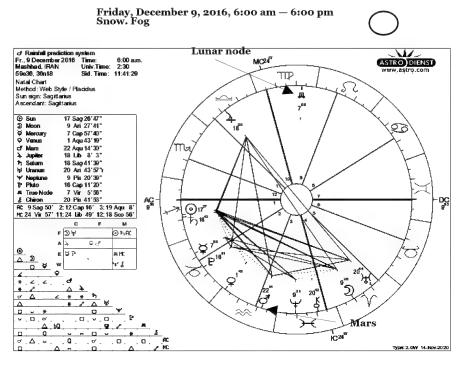


Sunday, November 20, 2016, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light freezing rain. Ice fog.



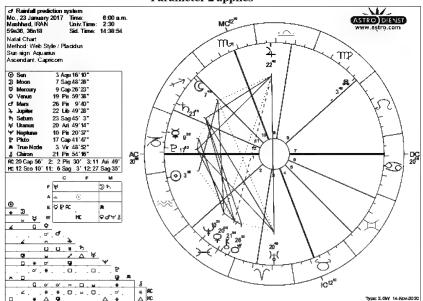
The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Monday, November 21, 2016, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Snow flurries. Ice fog Parameter 1 applies

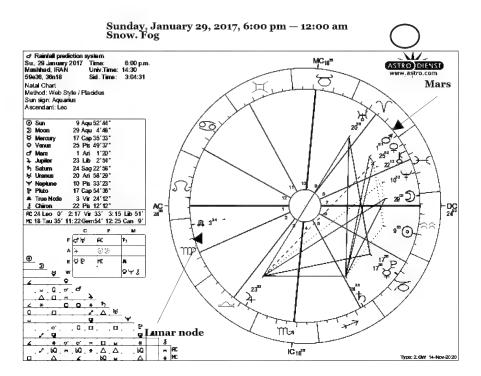




Monday, January 23, 2017, 6:00 am — 11:59 pm Light snow. Fog.

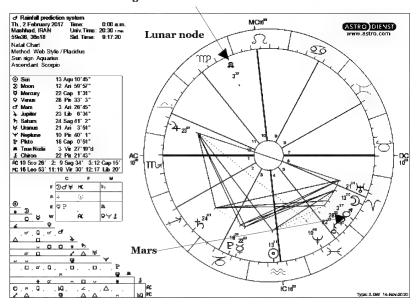




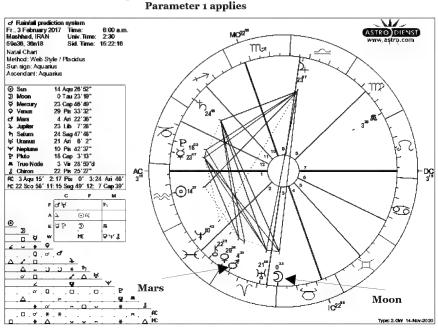




Thursday, February 2, 2017, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Snow. Fog.



Friday, February 3, 2017, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Snow. Fog



Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between November 21, 2016 and February 1, 2017. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com

 ${\bf https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/\ khorasan/ir.aspx}$

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on December 26, 2015, which means between January of 2016 and October of 2016, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

January 2016 - 12.67 millimeters of rain February 2016 - 18.9 millimeters of rain March 2016 - 43 millimeters of rain April 2016 - 52 millimeters of rain May 2016 - 63.04 millimeters of rain June 2016 - 18.96 millimeters of rain July 2016 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2016 - 0 millimeters of rain October 2016 - 0 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in January, February, March, and October. February of 2016 was significantly lower

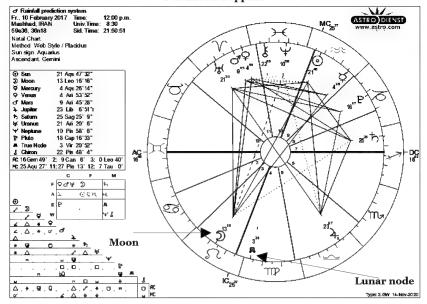
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between November 21 2016 and February 1, 2017. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between November 21 2016 and February 1, 2017

November 2016 - 7.55 millimeters of rain December 2016 - 8.7 millimeters of rain January 2017 - 15.8 millimeters of rain February 2017 - 87.3 millimeters of rain

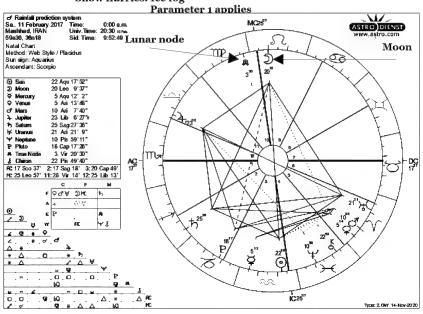
If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that February 2017 was the only month in which rainfall was higher than expected. In the rest, rainfall was lower than the average

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until July 11, 2017 and will be there until October 10 2017.

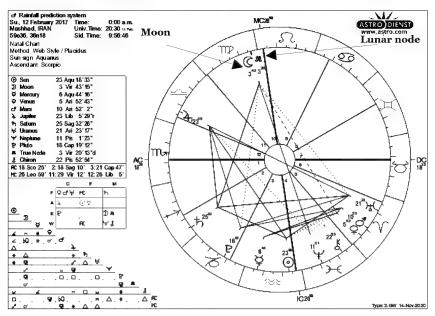
The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Friday, February 10, 2017, 12:00 pm — 11:59 pm Snow flurries. Fog.



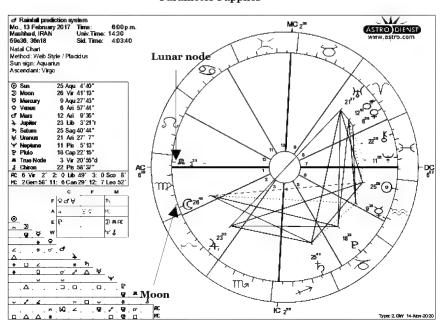
Saturday, February 11, 2017, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Snow flurries. Ice fog



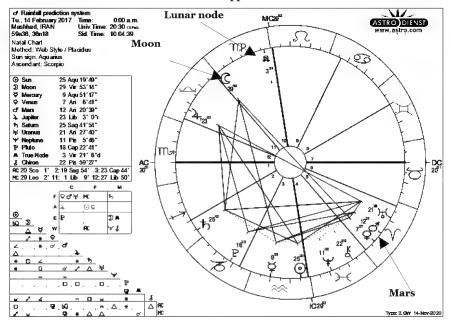
Sunday, February 12, 2017, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light freezing rain. Ice fog Parameter 1 applies



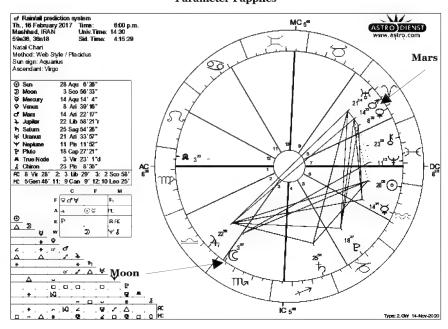
Monday, February 13, 2017, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Ice fog.



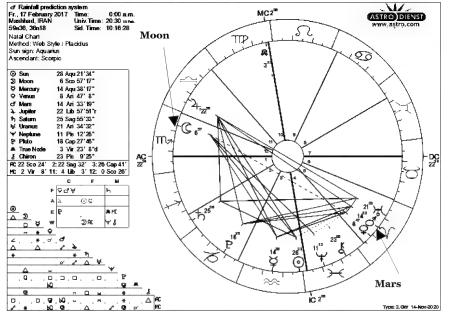
Tuesday, February 14, 2017, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Ice fog.



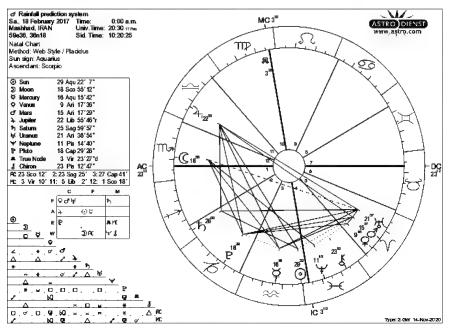
Thursday, February 16, 2017, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thundershowers. Partly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



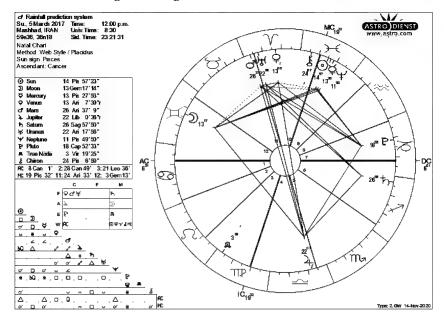
Friday, February 17, 2017, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Sprinkles. Mostly cloudy



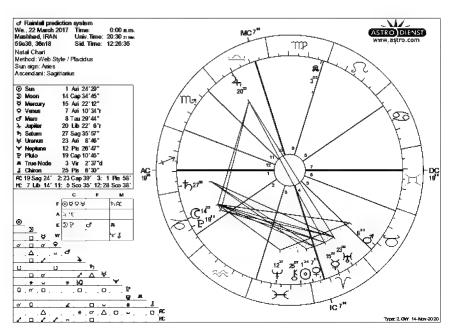
Saturday, February 18, 2017, 12:00 am - 11:59 am Snow. Fog.



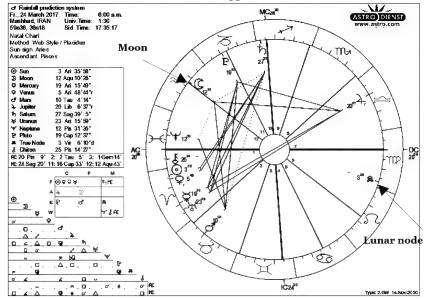
Sunday, March 5, 2017, 12:00 pm — 11:59 pm Light rain. Fog.



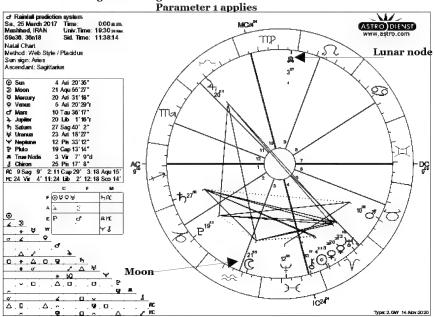
Wednesday, March 22, 2017, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



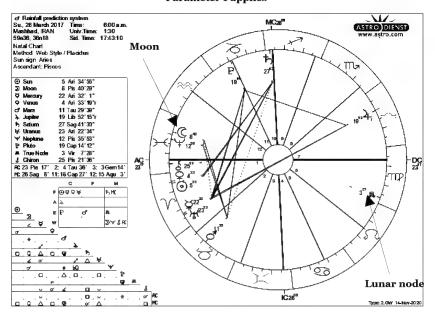
Friday, March 24, 2017, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Drizzle. Mostly cloudy.



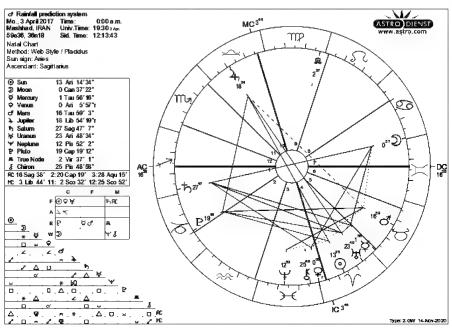
Saturday, March 25, 2017, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.



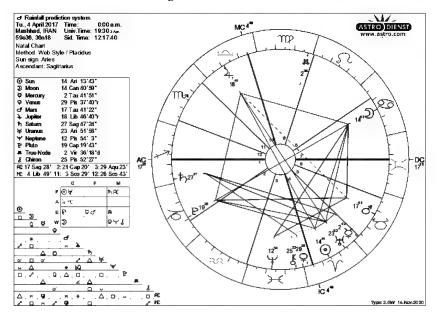
Sunday, March 26, 2017, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 1 applies



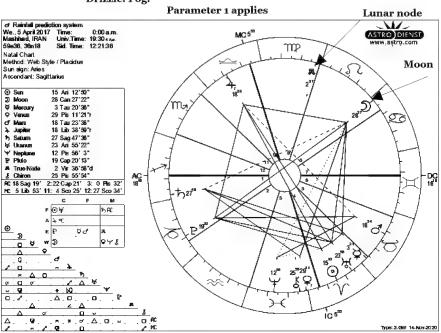
Monday, April 3, 2017, 12:00 am - 11:59 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



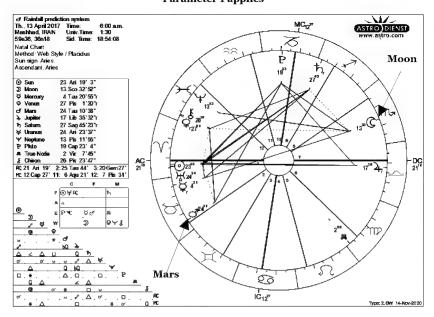
Tuesday, April 4, 2017, 12:00 am - 11:59 pm Drizzle. Fog.



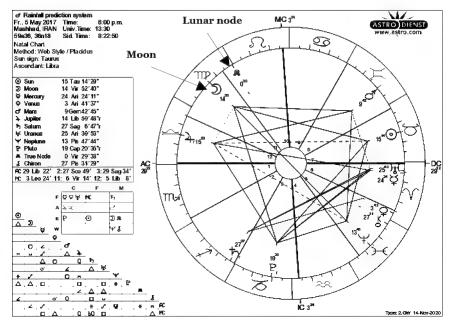
Wednesday, April 5, 2017, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



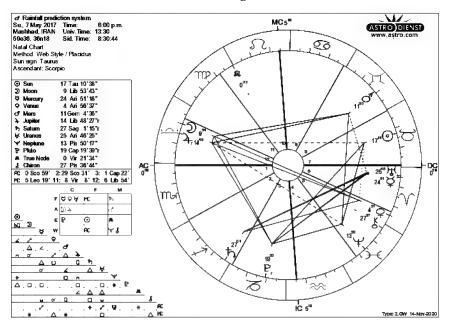
Thursday, April 13, 2017, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Drizzle. Fog. Parameter 1 applies



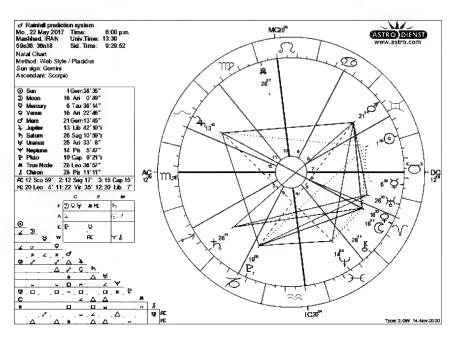
Friday, May 5, 2017, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds Parameter 1 aplies



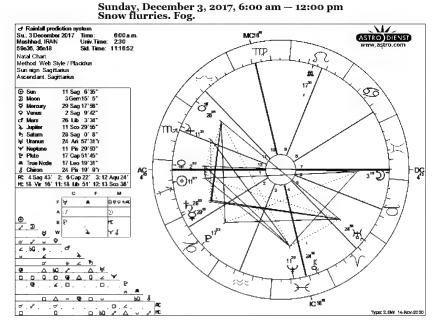
Sunday, May 7, 2017, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds



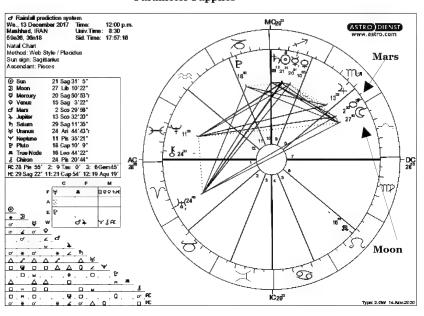
Monday, May 22, 2017, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thundershowers. Passing clouds



The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Sunday, December 3, 2017, 6:00 am — 12:00 p



Wednesday, December 13, 2017, 12:00 pm — 6:00 pm Light rain. More clouds than sun. Parameter 1 applies



Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between July 11, 2017 and October 10, 2017. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on February 1, 2017, which means between March of 2017 and June of 2017, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

March 2017 - 30.4 millimeters of rain April 2017 - 15.1 millimeters of rain May 2017 - 16.7 millimeters of rain June 2017 - 2 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in every month during that time frame, which helps affirm that droughts can be predicted when Mars is not within 30 degrees of the lunar node.

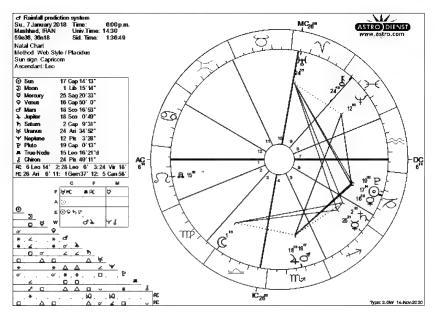
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between July 11 2017 and October 10, 2017. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between July 11 2017 and October 10, 2017

July 2017 - 2 millimeters of rain August 2017 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2017 - 0 millimeters of rain October 2017- 0.15 millimeters of rain

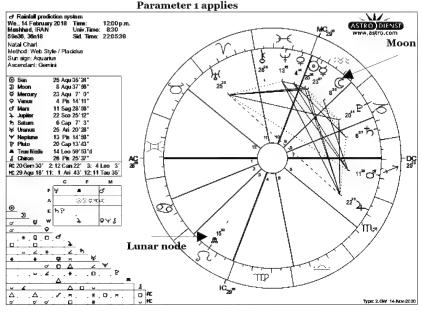
If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that July 2017 was the only month in which rainfall was higher than expected. In the rest, rainfall was lower than the average

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until April 8 2018 and will be there until November 14, 2018.

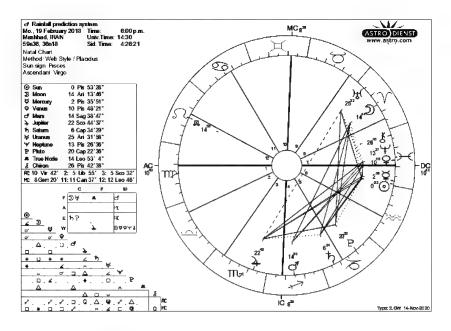
Sunday, January 7, 2018, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy



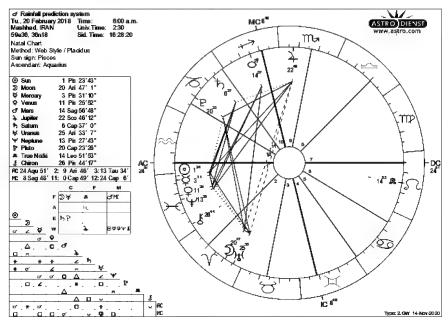
Wednesday, February 14, 2018, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Sprinkles. Sandstorm



Monday, February 19, 2018, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Rain. Fog

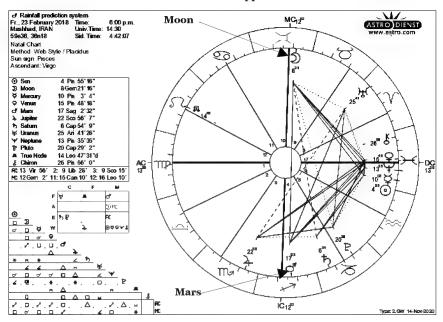


Tuesday, February 20, 2018, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

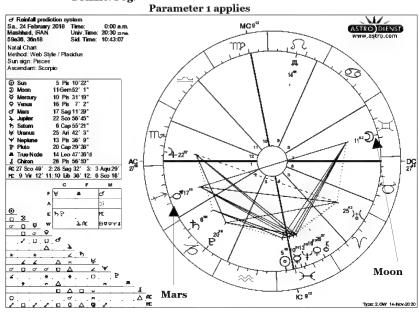


Friday, February 23, 2018, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Fog.

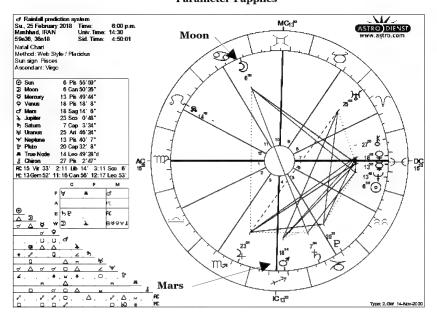
Parameter 1 applies



Saturday, February 24, 2018, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.

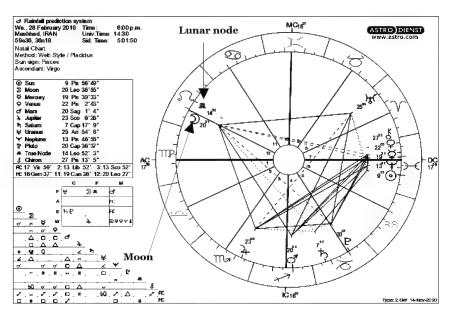


Sunday, February 25, 2018, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Fog Parameter 1 applies

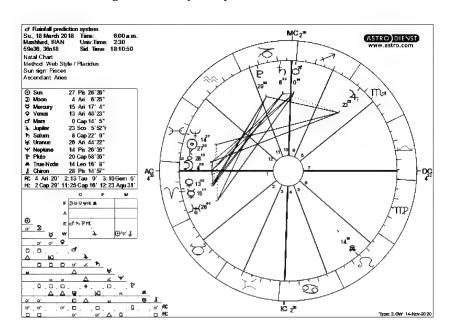


Wednesday, February 28, 2018, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Rain. Fog.

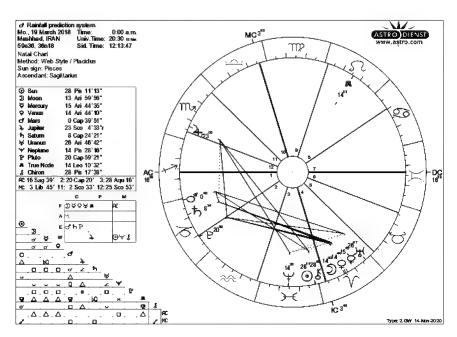
Parameter 1 applies



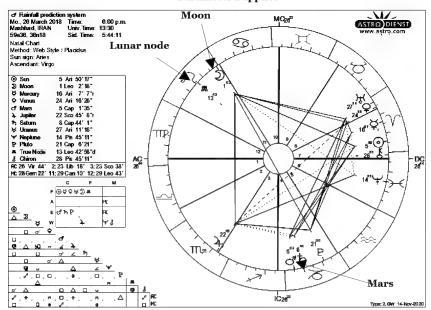
Sunday, March 18, 2018, 6:00 am - 11:58 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



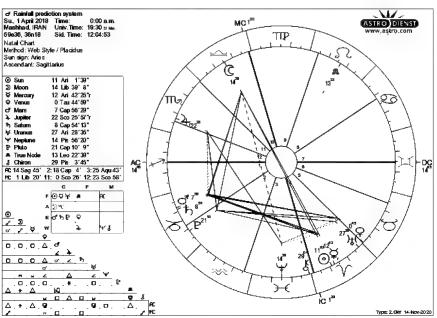
Monday, March 19, 2018, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



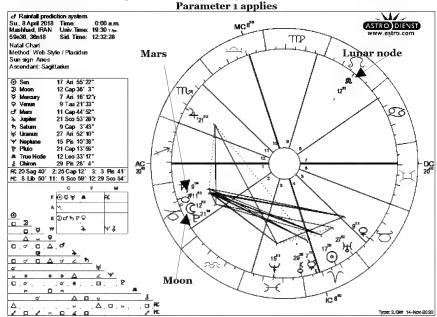
Monday, March 26, 2018, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Partly cloudy Parameter 1 applies

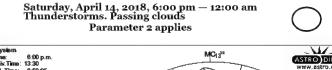


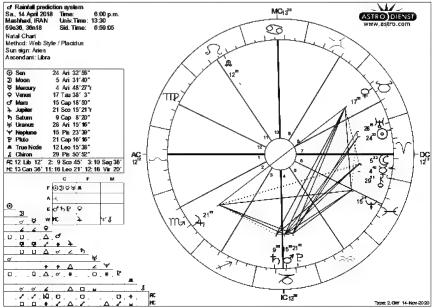
Sunday, April 1, 2018, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



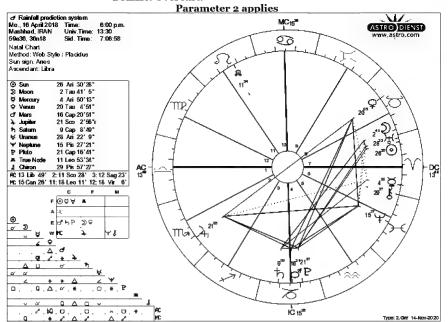
Sunday, April 8, 2018, 12:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

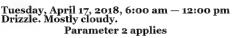


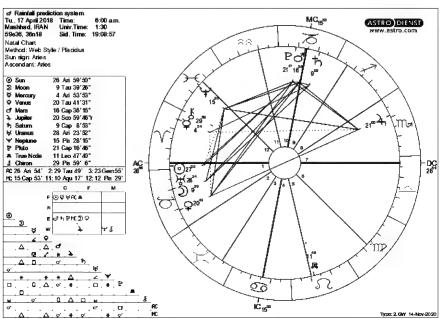




Monday, April 16, 2018, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Overcast.

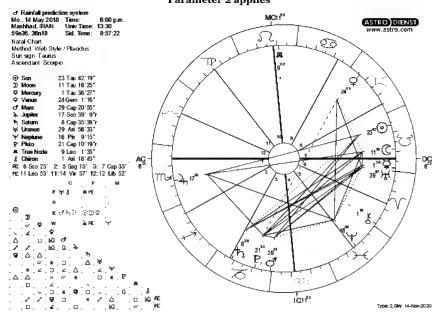






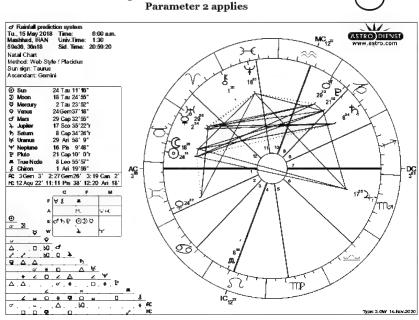
Monday, May 14, 2018, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Partly cloudy Parameter 2 applies

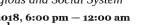




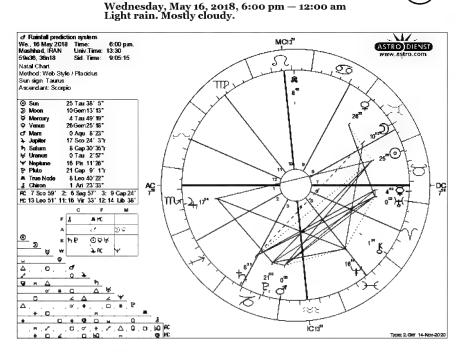
Tuesday, May 15, 2018, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Rain. Fog.



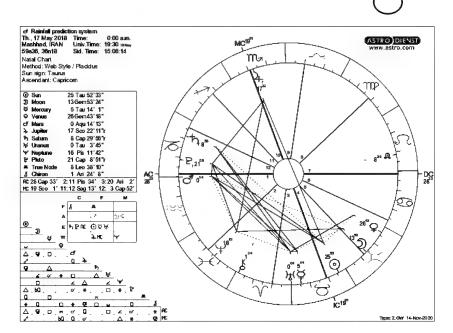






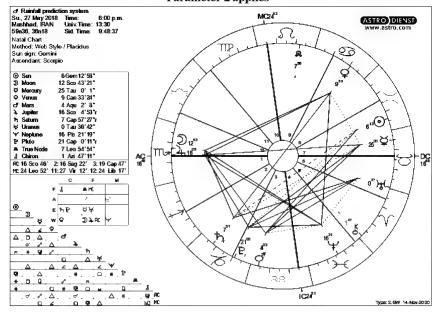




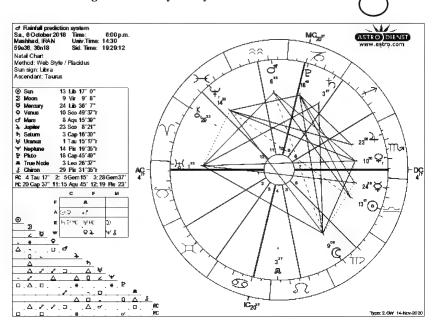




Sunday, May 27, 2018, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds. Parameter 2 applies

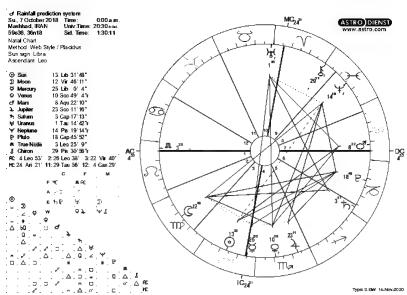


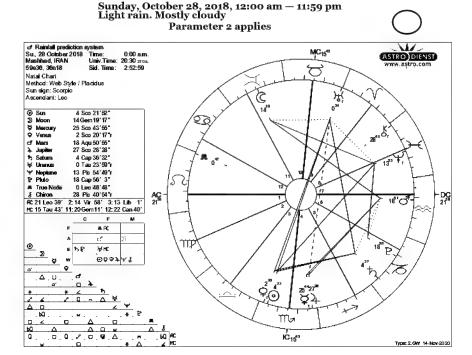
Saturday, October 6, 2018, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.



Sunday, October 7, 2018, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Low clouds.

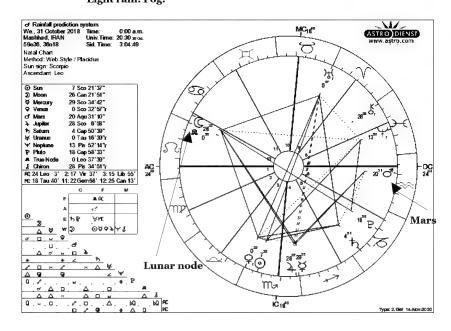


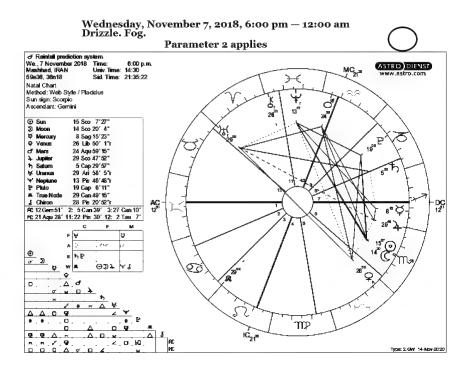




The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Wednesday, October 31, 2018, 12:00 am — 6:00 pm Light rain. Fog.







Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 8 2018 and November 14, 2018. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain December - 15.5 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on October 10, 2017, which means between November of 2017 and March of 2018, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

November 2017 - 2.8 millimeters of rain December 2017 - 1.7 millimeters of rain January 2018 - 4.9 millimeters of rain February 2018 - 29 millimeters of rain March 2018 - 45.5 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in every month during that time frame, which helps affirm that droughts can be predicted when Mars is not within 30 degrees of the lunar node.

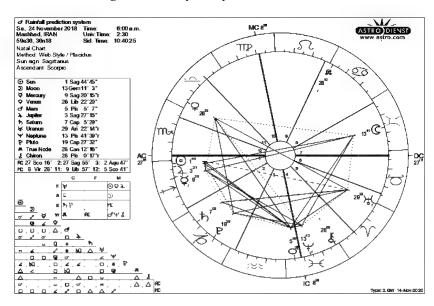
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 8 2018 and November 14, 2018. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 8 2018 and November 14, 2018

April 2018 - 16.94 millimeters of rain May 2018 - 66.6 millimeters of rain June 2018 - 4.72 millimeters of rain July 2018- 0 millimeters of rain August 2018 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2018- 0.38 millimeters of rain October 2018 - 63.3 millimeters of rain November 2018 - 14.2 millimeters of rain

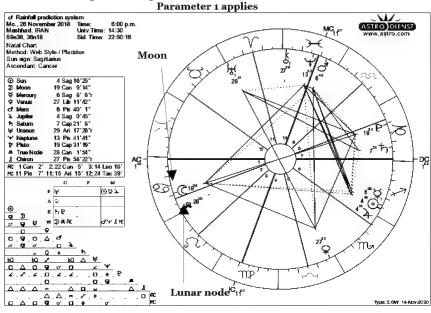
If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that May and October's rainfall was higher than average. In the other months, rainfall was near their average, with the exception of April. October 2018 had unusually high rainfall. The average in October in Mashhad is 10.3 millimeters, but during that Mars/lunar node phase, the rainfall amounted to 63.3 millimeters in October.

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until May 1 2019 and will be there until July 29 2019.

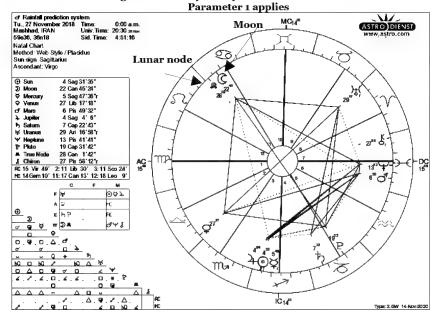
Saturday, November 24, 2018, 6:00 am - 6:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



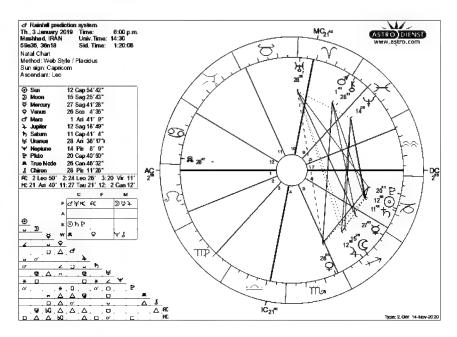
Monday, November 26, 2018, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Fog._____



Tuesday, November 27, 2018, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

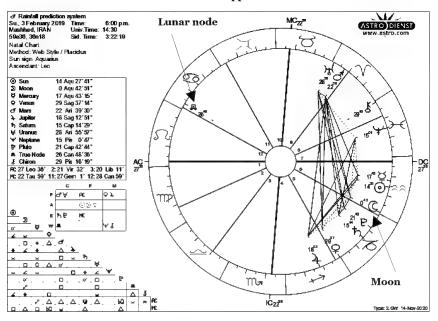


Thursday, January 3, 2019, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Rain. Fog.



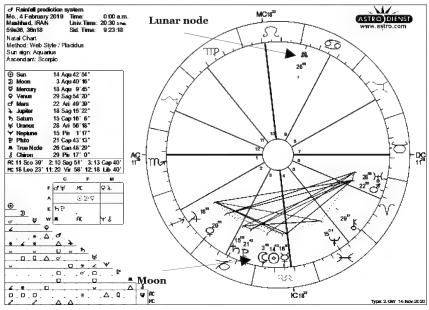
Sunday, February 3, 2019, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Fog

Parameter 1 applies



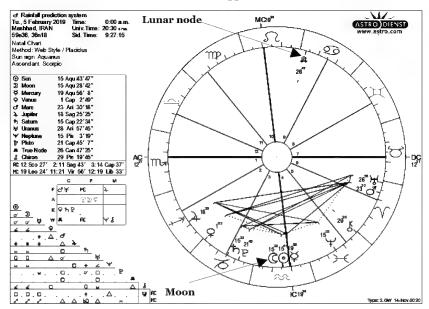
Monday, February 4, 2019, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Mostly cloudy

Parameter 1 applies



Tuesday, February 5, 2019, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog.

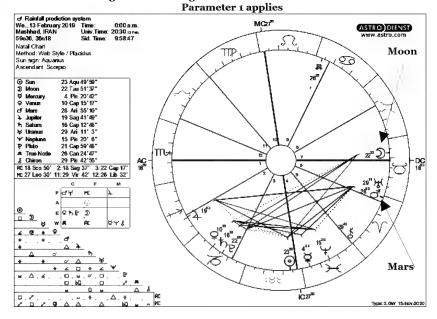
Parameter 1 applies



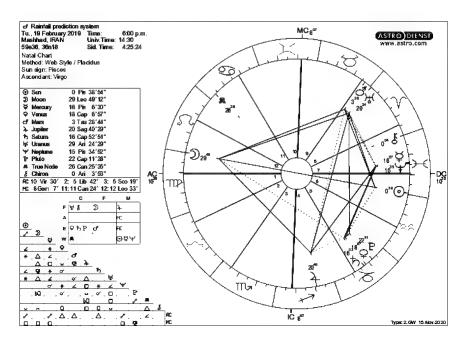
Tuesday, February 12, 2019, 12:00 am — 11:59 am Light rain. Fog. snow Parameter 1 applies

d Rainfall prediction system MC26 Tu., 12 February 2019 Mashhad, IRAN Time: 0:00 a.m. Univ.Time: 20:30 ums ASTRO DIENST 59e36, 36n18 9:54:50 S ટ M) Method: Web Style / Placidus 20 Sun sign: Aquarius Ascendant: Scorpic Moon 26³⁸ ⊕ Sun ⊋ Moon Ģ Mercu 22 Aqu 49' 18' 9 Tau 59' 9" 2 Pis 32'19" 9 Cap 5'48" Mercury Venus 28 Ari 14'36" 19 Sag 32'39" of Mars Jupiter Saturn 16 Cap 6'40' Uranus 29 Ari 9'14" ¥ Neptune ₽ Pluto 15 Pis 17'58' 21 Cap 58' 1' 26 Can 25'31' True Node 29 Pis 39'55" AC 18 Sco 2' 2:17 Sag 44' 3:21 Cap 18' MC 26 Leo 29' 11:28 Vir 44' 12:25 Lib 40' FIGT MC • E PhP 2 0 0 α, п 18 E 0 Mars Q C26²⁰ D . 8 Δ Type: 2.GW 15-Nov-2020

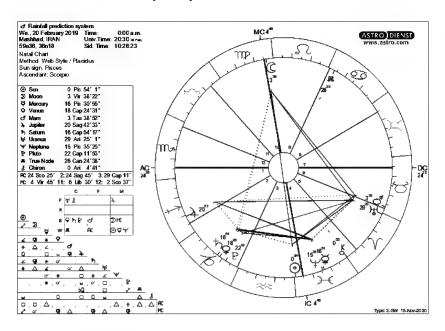
The Mars 360 Religious and Social System Wednesday, February 13, 2019, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light snow. Ice fog.



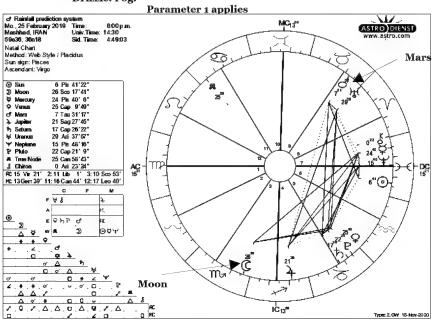
Tuesday, February 19, 2019, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Snow. Mostly cloudy



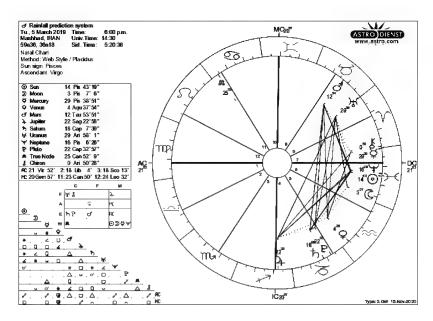
Wednesday, February 20, 2019, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Snow. Mostly cloudy.



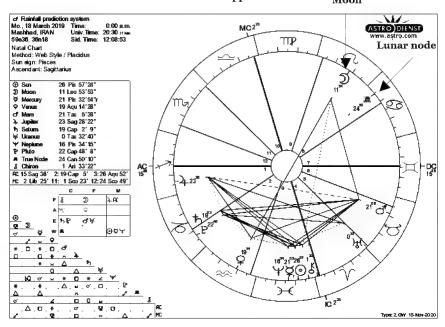
Monday, February 25, 2019, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Fog.



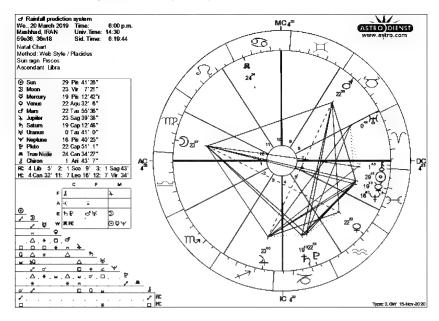
Tuesday, March 5, 2019, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Fog.



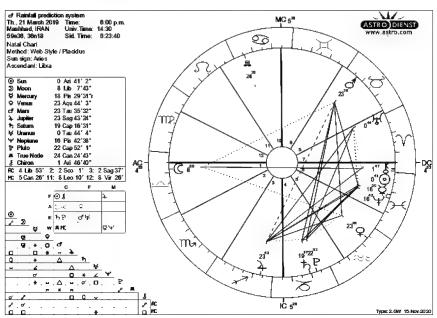
Monday, March 18, 2019, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Rain showers. Mostly cloud Parameter 1 applies Moon



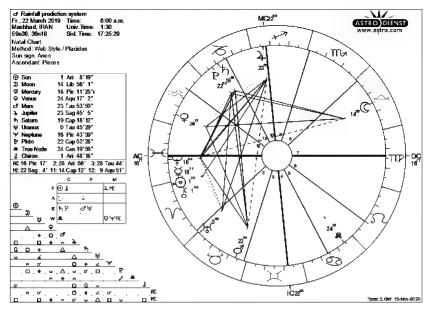
Wednesday, March 20, 2019, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy



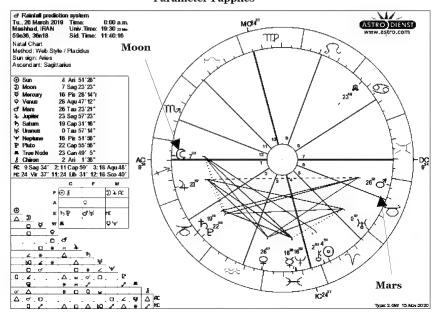
Thursday, March 21, 2019, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Fog



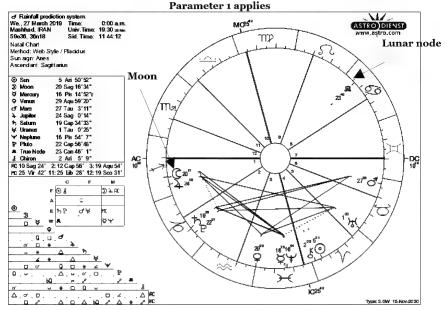
Friday, March 22, 2019, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



Tuesday, March 26, 2019, 12:00 am — 11:59 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies



Wednesday, March 27, 2019, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.

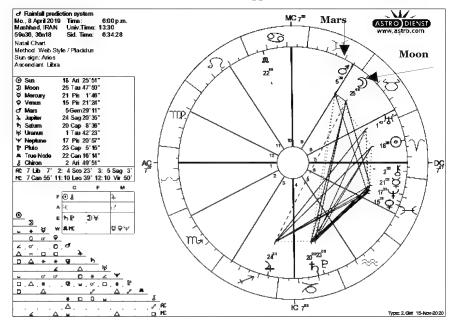


Monday, April 1, 2019, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Drizzle. Fog. Parameter 1 applies

c/ Rainfall prediction system Mo., 1 April 2019 Time: 0:00 a.m. Mashhad, IRAN Univ.Time: 19:30 system ASTRO DIENSI MC1^D 59e36, 36n18 Sid. Time: 120355 TTP Natal Chart Lunar node Method: Web Style / Placidus Sun sign: Aries Ascendant: Sagittarius ⊕ Sun 10 Ari 47'33" D Moon ∀ Mercury ♀ Venus 20 Aqu 30' 37" 16 Pis 34'28" 6 Pis 0'28" 2341 d' Mars 0Gem22' 0" Jupiter 24 Sag 11'49" 19 Cap 49'40" ₩ Uranus 1 Tau 16'36" 17 Pis 4'53" 23 Cap 0'40" ♥ Neptune P Pluto True Node 23 Can 41 12" 12 2 Ari 22'49" AC 14 Sag 33' 2: 17 Cap 50' 3: 25 Aqu 27 4' 11: 0 Sco 12' 12:23 Sco 45' MC 1 Lib °°¢ ≱-AC h P hg(8 O Y .0.0 ָם ט . 4 . A . u 0 Moon iC 104 . . 0 * . D . D . ď Type: 2.GW 15-Nov-2020

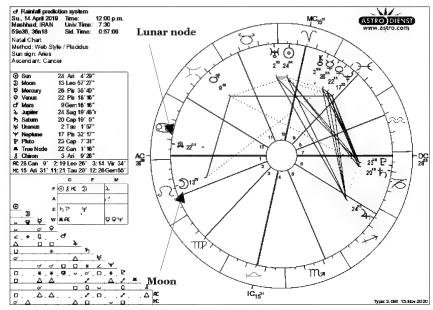
Monday, April 8, 2019, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

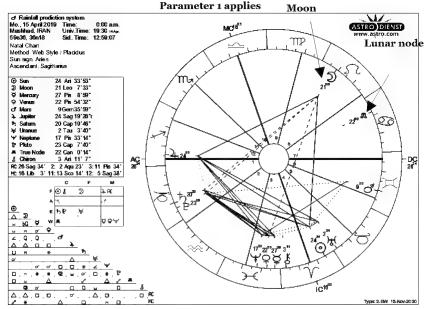


Sunday, April 14, 2019, 12:00 pm - 11:59 pm Sprinkles. Fog.

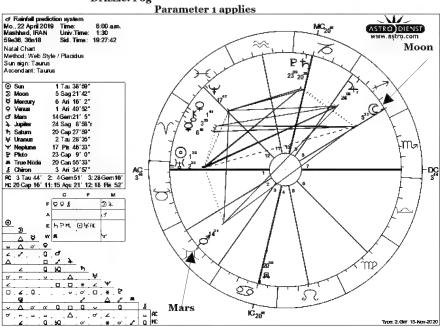
Parameter 1 applies



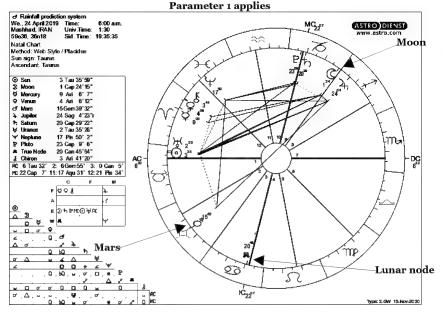
Monday, April 15, 2019, 12:00 am - 11:59 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



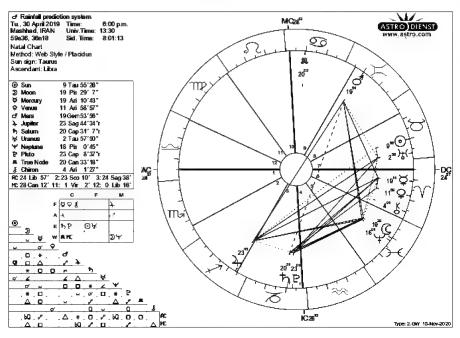
Monday, April 22, 2019, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Drizzle. Fog



Wednesday, April 24, 2019, 6:00 am - 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy

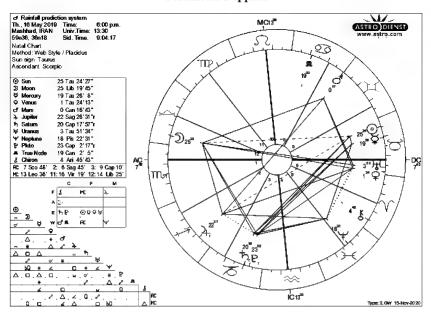


Tuesday, April 30, 2019, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds

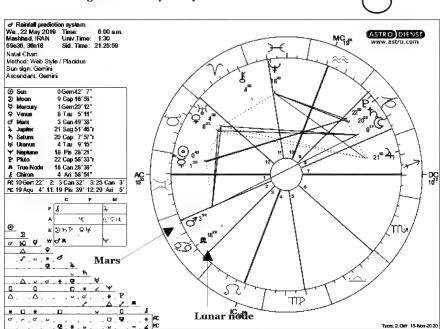


Thursday, May 16, 2019, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds Parameter 2 applies



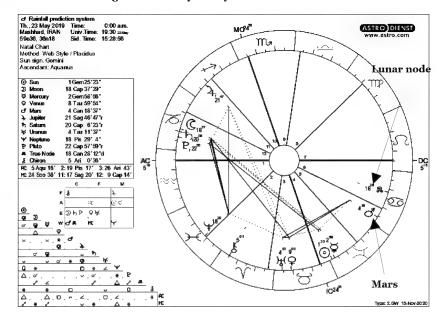


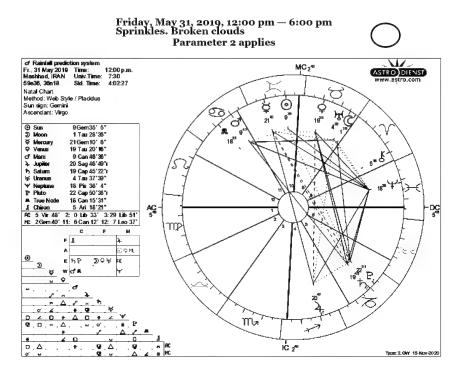
Wednesday, May 22, 2019, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Partly sunny





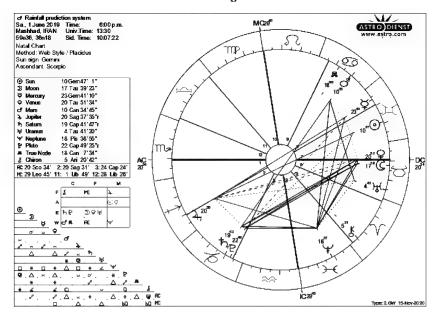
Thursday, May 23, 2019, 12:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy



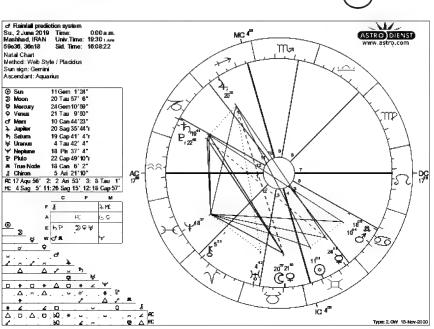


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Saturday, June 1, 2019, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thundershowers. Passing cloud



Sunday, June 2, 2019, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing clouds



Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between May 1 2019 and July 29, 2019. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on November 14, 2018, which means between December of 2018 and April of 2019, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

December 2018 - 1.3 millimeters of rain January 2019 - 9.8 millimeters of rain February 2019 - 69.1 millimeters of rain March 2019 - 37.3 millimeters of rain April 2019 - 112 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in December, January, and March. February and April were higher than average.

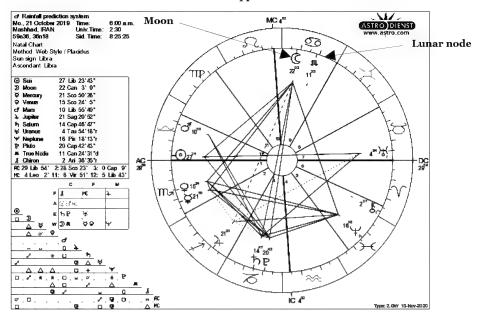
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between May 1 2019 and July 29, 2019. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 8 2018 and November 14, 2018

May 2019 - 102.8 millimeters of rain June 2019 - 11.2 millimeters of rain July 2019 - 0 millimeters of rain

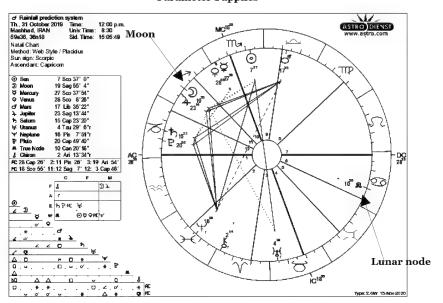
If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see that May and June's rainfall was significantly higher than average, allowing us to determine that Mars within 30 degrees of the lunar node can bring a higher rainfall.

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until January 15 2020 and will be there until April 3rd 2020

Monday, October 21, 2019, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. More clouds than sun Parameter 1 applies



Thursday, October 31, 2019, 12:00 pm — 11:59 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies



Sunday, November 3, 2019, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Drizzle. Fog.

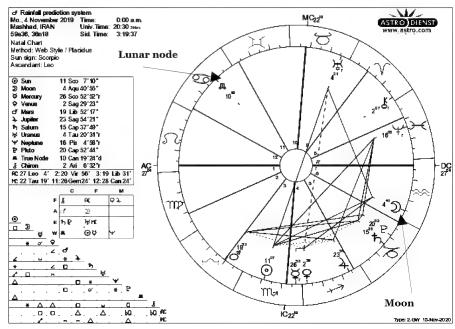
Parameter 1 applies c' Rainfall prediction system Su., 3 November 2019 Time Mashhad, IRAN Univ. ASTRO DIENSI Moon Time: 6:00 p.m. Univ.Time: 14:30 MC₁₇ 59e36, 36n18 Sid. Time: 21:18:38 Natal Chart Method Web Style / Placidus Sun sign Scorpio Ascendant Gemini 10 Sco 52' 9' 1 Agu 37"30" ♥ Mercury ♥ Venus 26 Sco 59'51"r 2 Sag 10'44" 15 d Mara 19 Lib 42'30" 23 Sag 51'25" 15 Cap 36'45" 4 Tau 21' 8'r 4. Jupiter 5 Saturn 23.7 ♥ Neptune 16 Pis 5'10"r 20 Cap 52'30" 10 Can 19'14"d . True Node 2 Ari 7' 1'r 2: 1 Can 52' 3: 23 Can 23' & Chiron 8 Gem 24 MC 17 Agu 13' 11: 17 Pis 26' 12: 26 Ari 42' FI Θž 20 MG R 10" (O ħ.P 8 Θ¢ ٠ đ D 0. 4. TTP Q Lunar node

Monday, November 4, 2019, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Drizzle. Fog Parameter 1 applies

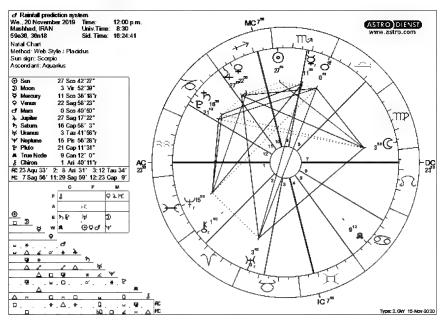
Type: 2.GW 15-Nov-2020

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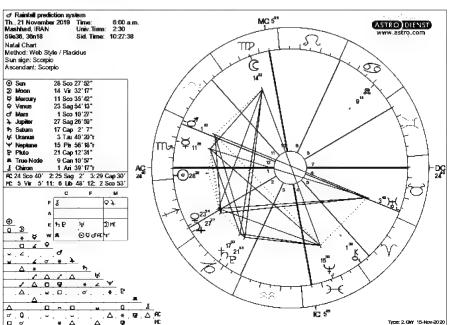
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Wednesday, November 20, 2019, 12:00 pm — 11:59 pm Light rain. Fog



Thursday, November 21, 2019, 6:00 am - 11:59 pm Light snow. Fog.



Saturday, November 23, 2019, 12:00 pm - 11:59 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

Parameter 1 applies Mars d' Rainfall prediction system Sa., 23 November 2019 Time: Mashhad, IRAN Univ.Time: 12:00 p.m. MC10° ASTRO DIENST 59e36, 36n18 Sid. Time: 16:36:30 Mb 7 Natal Chart Method: Web Style / Placidus Moon Sun sign Sagittanus Ascendant, Aqualius Q ⊕ Sun ⇒ Moon ⇒ Mercury ⇔ Venus 0 Sag 44'16" 17 Lib 0'48" 12 Sco 9'11" 17 26 Sag 41'40" of Mare) Jupiter 2 Sco 39'23" 27 Sag 56' 1" 1) Saturn
1) Saturn
1) Uranus
1) Neptune
2) Pluto 17 Cap 14'33" 3 Tau 35'31"r 15 Pie 55'53'r 21 Cap 15'38" 9 Can 1'58" 1 Ari 36'45" A True Node & Chiron DC 27 AC 27 Aqu 46' 2:12 Ari 34' 3:15 Tau 48' HC 10 Sag 43' 11: 2 Cap 42' 12:26 Cap 16' c **⊙**0.7 HC a. 0 E BP hi Š ₽₫

Thursday, December 5, 2019, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light rain. Fog.

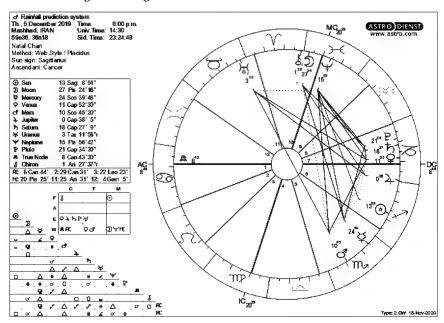
1C 10⁶⁰

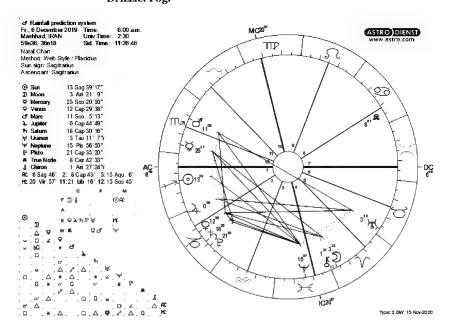
Type: 2.GW 15-Nov-2020

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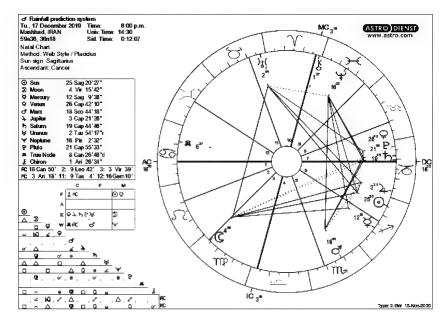
Thursday, December 12, 2019, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

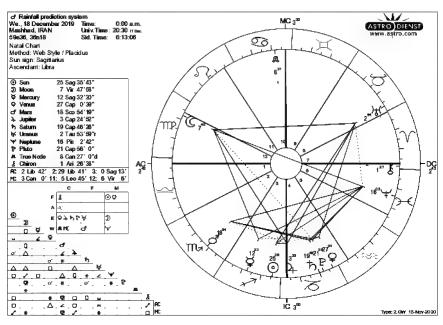
d Rainfall prediction system
Th., 12 December 2019 Time: 0.00 a.m.
Mashhad, IRAN Univ. Time: 20.30 μ □ Lunar node
59636, 30n18 Sid. Time: 5.49:27 MC27 ASTRO DIENST 20 Natal Chart Method: Web Style / Placidus Moon Sun sign: Sagittarius Ascendant: Virgo 15" 19 Sag 29'38" 15Gem 3'36" 3 Sag 34' 6" D Moon

☐ Mercury 3^m)Å(19 Cap 36' 16" 14 Sco 54'24" 2 Cap 2'44" of Mars 1. Jupiter 1. Saturn 19 Cap 6'53" 3 Tau 2' 1'r 15 Pis 59' 7" 21 Cap 45' 11" ₩ Nepture P Pluto # True Node & Chiron 8 Can 24'37" 1 Ari 26' 4'y AC 27 Vir 49' 2:24 Lib 28' 3:24 Sco 50' MC 27 Gern 35' 11: 0 Leo 21' 12: 0 Vir 52' F ⊙⊽ () MC E GA SPW Ð WA φP MG Ю 9 4 Δ D ₽ 0 4 0 9 0 0 . * . \(\(\alpha \) . \(\alpha \) Δ, IC27" Type: 2.GW 15-Nov-2020

Tuesday, December 17, 2019, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloud

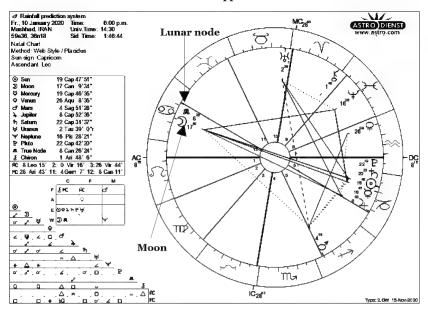


Wednesday, December 18, 2019, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.

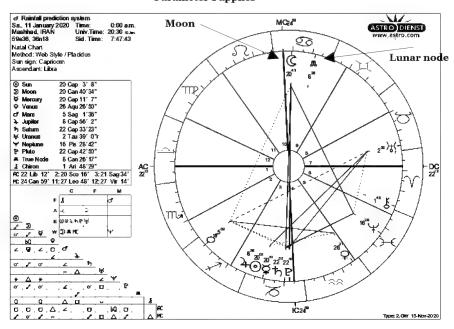


Friday, January 10, 2020, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Snow. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

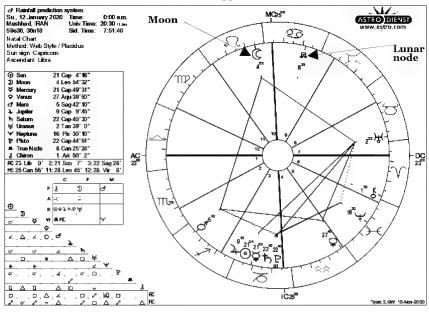


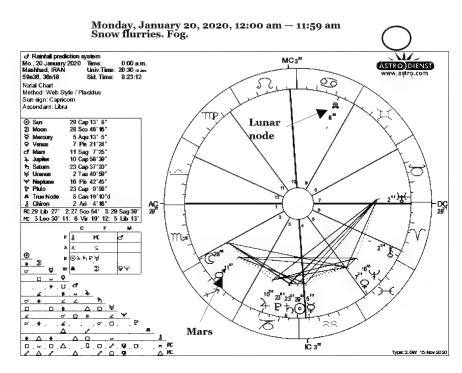
Saturday, January 11, 2020, 12:00 am — 11:59 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy. snow Parameter 1 applies



Sunday, January 12, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 pm Light snow. Ice fog

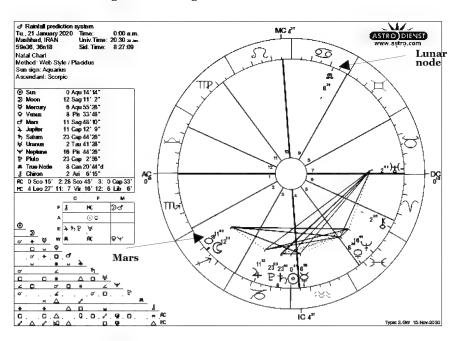


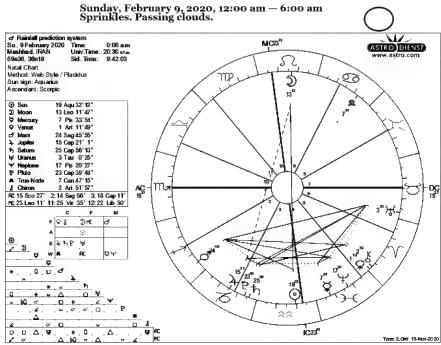




Tuesday, January 21, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 pm Light snow. Ice fog.

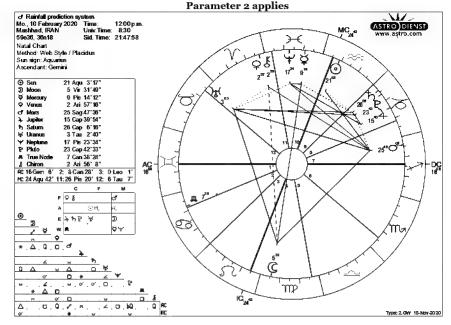




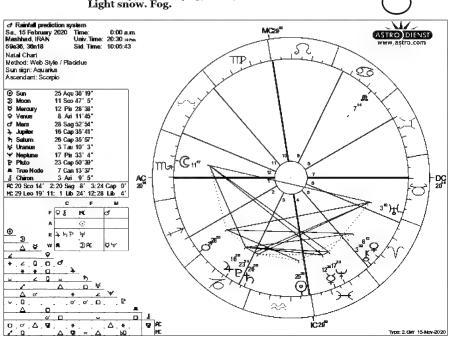


Monday, February 10, 2020, 12:00 pm - 11:59 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy





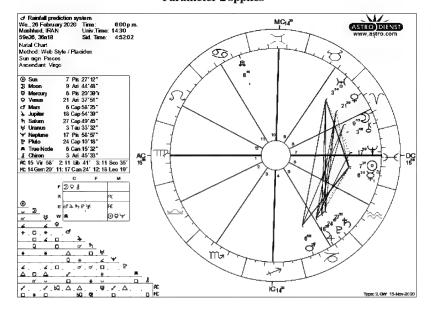
Saturday, February 15, 2020, 12:00 am -6:00 am Light snow. Fog.

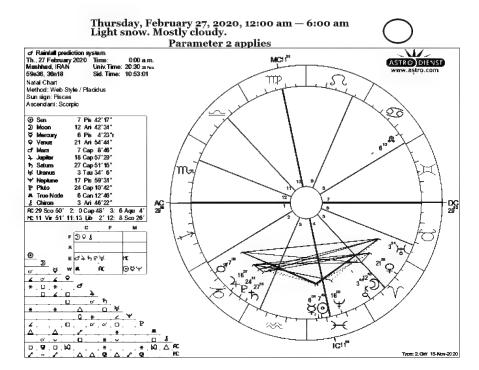


Wednesday, February 26, 2020, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Light snow. Ice fog.



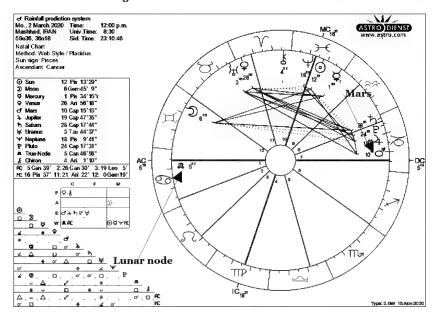
Parameter 2 spplies



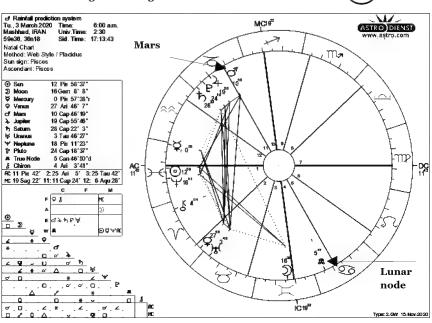




Monday, March 2, 2020, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Light rain. More clouds than sun

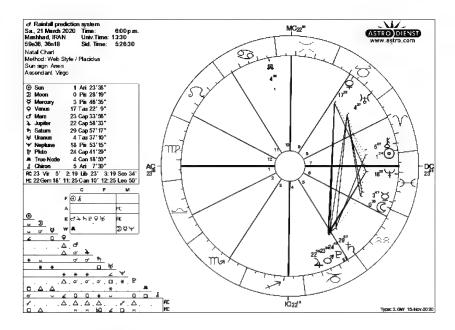


Tuesday, March 3, 2020, 6:00 am - 6:00 pm Light rain. Fog.

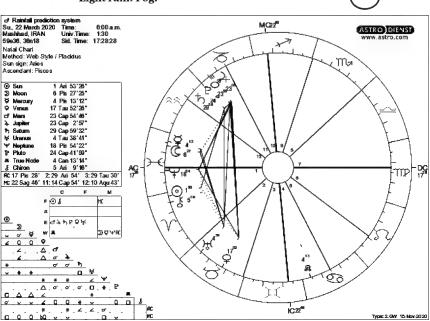


Saturday, March 21, 2020, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thundershowers. Partly cloudy





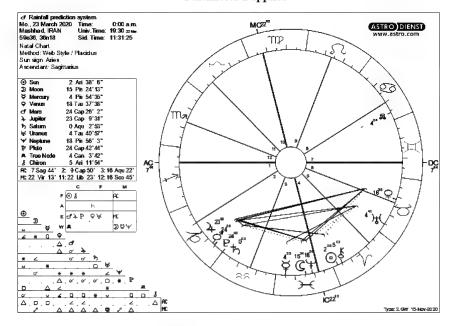
Sunday, March 22, 2020, 6:00 am — 12:00 pm Light rain. Fog.



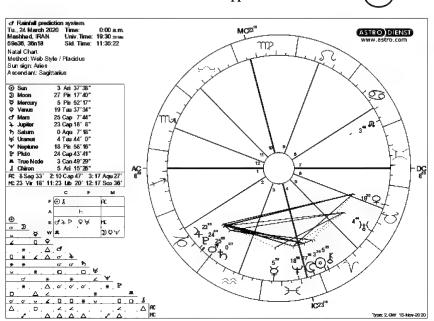
Monday, March 23, 2020, 12:00 am — 11:59 am Drizzle. Fog.



Parameter 2 applies

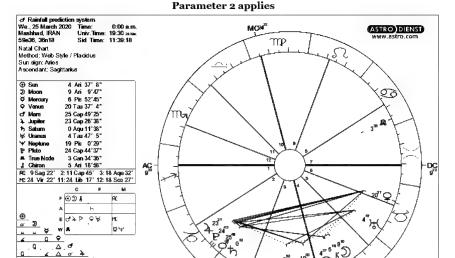


Tuesday, March 24, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 pm Light rain. Mostly cloudy Parameter 2 applies



Wednesday, March 25, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy





Sunday, March 29, 2020, 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm Light rain. More clouds than sun.

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d' Rainfall prediction system Su., 29 March 2020 Time: Mashhad, IRAN Univ.Tim

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12:00 p.m.

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Univ.Time: 7:30 Sid. Time: 23:57:03

9 Ari 4'26' 2Gem58'16'

11 Pis 55'22" 24 Tau 59' 11" 28 Cap 57' 4" 24 Cap 3' 15"

0 Aqu 30' 10" 5 Tau 1'11" 19 Pis 10'21" 24 Cap 48'29"

2 Can 47'48" 5 Ari 34'51"

AC 15 Can 40' 2: 6 Leo 27' 3: 0 Vir 2' MC 29 Pis 12' 11: 4 Tau 50' 12: 12 Gem 25' c F ⊕ §

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59e36, 36n18 Natal Chart Method: Web Style / Placidus Sun sign: Aries Ascendant: Cancer

⊙ Sun ∋ Moon ∀ Mercury ♀ Venus

of Mars 4. Jupiter

h Saturn ₩ Uranus ♥ Neptune

A True Node

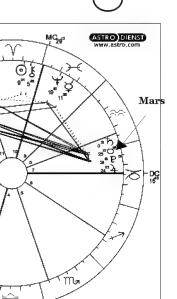
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Type: 2.GM 15-Nov-2020

Type: 2.GW 15-Nov-2020

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Lunar node

Mars completed the phase of being within 30 degrees of the lunar node between January 15 2020 and April 3, 2020. Below is a diagram of the average rainfall monthly for Mashhad, Iran. These are taken from worldweatheronline.com https://www.worldweatheronline.com/mashhad-weather-averages/khorasan/ir.aspx

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain

The previous Mars phase ended on July 29 2019, which means between August of 2019 and December of 2019, Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. We can surmise that a drought could be predicted to occur during this period. Here are the actual rainfall stats for that timeframe:

August 2019 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2019 - 1.6 millimeters of rain October 2019 - 10.6 millimeters of rain November 2019- 13.8 millimeters of rain December 2019- 8.3 millimeters of rain

In those dates of Mars not being within 30 degrees of the lunar node, rainfall was lower than average in December of 2019. In the other dates listed, the rainfall was close to the average

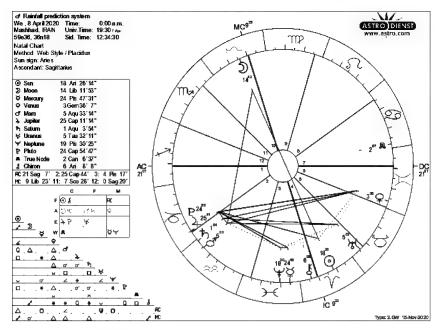
So Mars subsequently went within 30 degrees of the lunar node between January 15 2010 and April 3rd 2020. The thesis is that when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, higher than average rainfall is expected. Here is the actual rainfall that occurred during the months when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node between January 15 2010 and April 3rd 2020

January 2020 - 57.4 millimeters of rain February 2020 - 70.5 millimeters of rain March 2020 - 118 millimeters of rain April 2020 - 157.4 millimeters of rain

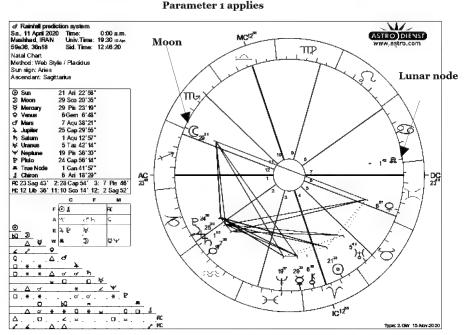
If we compare these to the average rainfall at the top of the page, we see all four months of January, February, March, and April were significantly higher than average, allowing us to determine that Mars within 30 degrees of the lunar node can bring a higher rainfall.

Lets continue looking at the astrological charts for rainy days in Mashhad, Iran. Mars won't enter within 30 degrees of the lunar node again until February 9 2021 and will be there until May 13 2021

Wednesday, April 8, 2020, 12:00 am - 11:59 pm Drizzle. Fog.snow

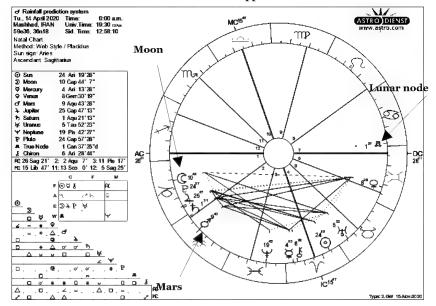


Saturday, April 11, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.



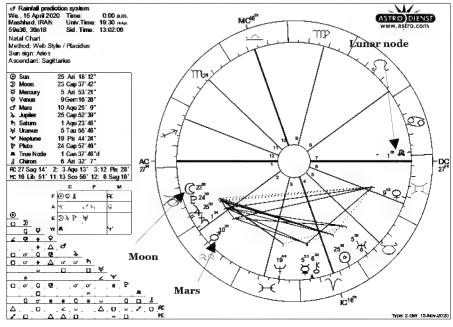
Tuesday, April 14, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.

Parameter 1 applies

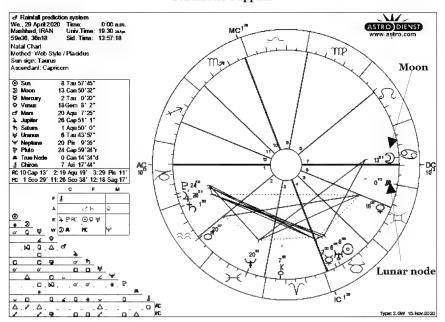


Wednesday, April 15, 2020, 12:00 am - 6:00 am Light rain. Mostly cloudy.

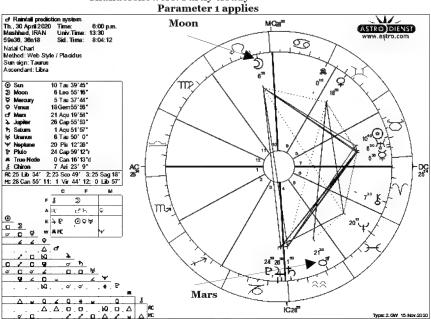
Parameter 1 applies



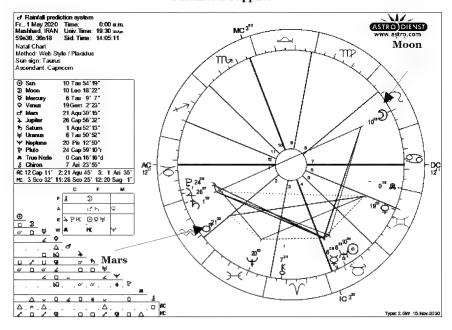
Wednesday, April 29, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Thundershowers. Passing clouds Parameter 1 applies



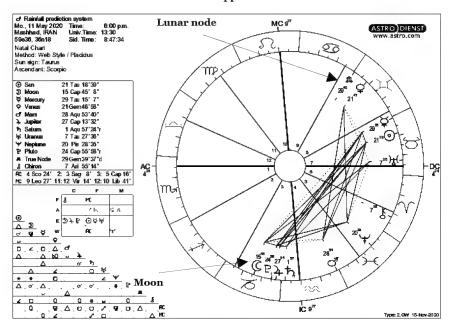
Thursday, April 30, 2020, 6:00 pm - 12:00 am Thundershowers. Partly cloudy



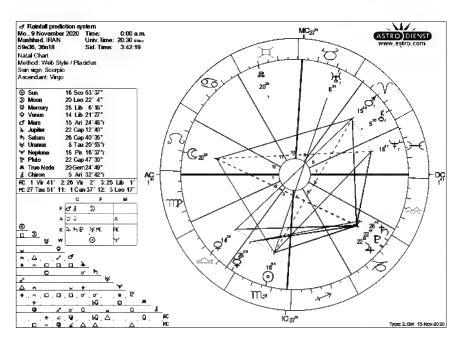
Friday, May 1, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Rain. Mostly cloudy. Parameter 1 applies



Monday, May 11, 2020, 6:00 pm — 12:00 am Thunderstorms. Passing cloud Parameter 1 applies



Monday, November 9, 2020, 12:00 am — 6:00 am Light rain. Fog.



In all 344 days of rain/snow in Mashhad, Iran from September 2009 to November 2020, parameters 1 and 2 applied in roughly 211 of them, meaning that 61% of the time, we would be accurate in predicting the day of precipitation using those parameters. When it comes to predicting the timing of heavier rainfall and droughts, taking into consideration Mars within 30 degrees of the lunar node would allow Iran to calculate the optimal time to divert water resources to and from farmland as needed. Theoretically, when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node and thus potentially triggering higher than average rainfall, irrigated water in Iran can be allocated to industrial areas during that time, allowing the anticipated higher rainfall to aid farmland. Also, the wheat crop in Iran is normally planted in October and harvested around summer time in June, July and August. Keeping watch over Mars within 30 degrees of the lunar node can help farmers shift the timing of planting and harvesting, either slightly forward or backwards as needed in order to ensure that soil gets the adequate rainfall. This also helps with budgeting, in that it can help budget managers anticipate when more resources for irrigation will be required as a result of drought periods.

Parameters 1 and 2 can help farmers time the application of fertilizer, perhaps waiting until periods when the moon is not within 30 degrees of Mars or the lunar node, that is if Mars is not within 30 degrees of the lunar node.

In the data, I showed the monthly rainfall stats, both when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar and also when Mars was not within 30 degrees of the lunar node. See the recap on the next page.

Average Monthly Precipitation in Mashhad, Iran

January - 22.5 millimeters of rain February - 51.4 millimeters of rain March - 56.6 millimeters of rain April - 53.7 millimeters of rain May - 57.1 millimeters of rain June - 5.6 millimeters of rain

July - 0.5 millimeters of rain August - 0.6 millimeters of rain September - 0.6 millimeters of rain October - 10.3 millimeters of rain November - 19.9 millimeters of rain December - 15.5 millimeters of rain

See the average monthly rainfall for Mashhad, Iran above and compare to the actual monthly rainfall stats below. Indicated will be when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node. Keep in mind that the thesis infers that Mars within 30 degrees of the lunar node brings higher than average rainfall. And that times outside of that should bring lower than average rainfall

(Mars within 30 degrees of the lunar node between August 24 2009 - May 2 2010) August 2009 - 0.2 millimeters of rain September 2009 - 5.5 millimeters of rain October 2009 - 2.1 millimeters of rain November 2009 - 48.9 millimeters of rain December 2009 - 42.1 millimeters of rain January 2010 - 22.2 millimeters of rain February 2010 - 65.5 millimeters of rain March 2010 - 56.3 millimeters of rain April 2010 - 66.2 millimeters of rain May 2010 - 96.2 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

June 2010 - 2,3 millimeters of rain July 2010 - 0.2 millimeters of rain August 2010 - 2.8 millimeters of rain September 2010 - 0.0 millimeters of rain October 2010 - 4,3 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between November 2 2010 and Jan 18 2010) November 2010 - 14.9 millimeters of rain December 2010 - 2.2 millimeters of rain January 2011 - 14.2 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

February 2011 - 103.42 millimeters of rain March 2011 - 23.22 millimeters of rain April 2011 - 22.15 millimeters of rain May 2011 - 77.9 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between June 11 2011 and Sept 1, 2011) June 2011 - 20.27 millimeters of rain July 2011 - 0 millimeters of rain August 2011 - 0.2 millimeters of rain September - 0.3 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

October 2011 - 19.8 millimeters of rain November 2011 - 59.1 millimeters of rain December 2011 - 3.7 millimeters of rain January 2012 - 52.4 millimeters of rain February 2012 - 38.6 millimeters of rain March 2012 - 37.8 millimeters of rain April 2012 - 58.4 millimeters of rain May 2012-71.7 millimeters of rain June 2012 - 1.7 millimeters of rain July 2012 - 1.4 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between Aug 24 2012 and Nov 12 2012) August 2012 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2012 - 0 millimeters of rain October 2012 - 26.9 millimeters of rain November 2012 - 45.9 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

December 2012 - 45.9 millimeters of rain January 2013 - 5.9 millimeters of rain February 2013 - 35.4 millimeters of rain March 2013 - 76 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 3 2013 and June 22 2013) April 2013 - 64 millimeters of rain May 2013 - 19.1 millimeters of rain June 2013 - 2.5 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

July 2013 - o millimeters of rain August 2013 - 0.2 millimeters of rain September 2013 - o millimeters of rain October 2013 - 2.7 millimeters of rain November 2013 - 13.7 millimeters of rain (Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between Dec 19 2013 and Aug 28, 2014) December 2013 - 15.2 millimeters of rain January 2014 - 6.31 millimeters of rain February 2014 - 12.6 millimeters of rain March 2014 - 91.2 millimeters of rain April 2014 - 45.91 millimeters of rain May 2014 - 47.8 millimeters of rain June 2014 - 0.7 millimeters of rain July 2014 - 0 millimeters of rain August 2014 - 0 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

September 2014 - 0.4 millimeters of rain October 2014 - 6.6 millimeters of rain November 2014 - 16.07 millimeters of rain December 2014 - 1.88 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between Jan 27 2015 and April 12, 2015) January 2015 - 17.5 millimeters of rain February 2015 - 40.1 millimeters of rain March 2015 - 67.19 millimeters of rain April 2015 - 9.34 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

May 2015- 72.33 millimeters of rain June 2015 - 0.55 millimeters of rain July 2015 - 0 millimeters of rain August 2015 - 5.14 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between Sept 27 2015 and Dec 26, 2015) September 2015 - 0.01 millimeters of rain October 2015 - 5.3 millimeters of rain November 2015 - 11.2 millimeters of rain December 2015 - 17.37 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

January 2016 - 12.67 millimeters of rain February 2016 - 18.9 millimeters of rain March 2016 - 43 millimeters of rain April 2016 - 52 millimeters of rain May 2016 - 63.04 millimeters of rain June 2016 - 18.96 millimeters of rain July 2016 - 0.09 millimeters of rain August 2016 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2016 - 0 millimeters of rain October 2016 - 0 millimeters of rain (Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between Nov 21 2016 and Feb 1 2017) November 2016 - 7.55 millimeters of rain December 2016 - 8.7 millimeters of rain January 2017 - 15.8 millimeters of rain February 2017 - 87.3 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

March 2017 - 30.4 millimeters of rain April 2017 - 15.1 millimeters of rain May 2017 - 16.7 millimeters of rain June 2017 - 2 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between July 11 2017 and Oct 10 2017) July 2017 - 2 millimeters of rain August 2017 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2017 - 0 millimeters of rain October 2017- 0.15 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

November 2017 - 2.8 millimeters of rain December 2017 - 1.7 millimeters of rain January 2018 - 4.9 millimeters of rain February 2018 - 29 millimeters of rain March 2018 - 45.5 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between April 8 2018 and Nov 14 2018) April 2018 - 16.94 millimeters of rain May 2018 - 66.6 millimeters of rain June 2018 - 4.72 millimeters of rain July 2018- 0 millimeters of rain August 2018 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2018- 0.38 millimeters of rain October 2018 - 63.3 millimeters of rain November 2018 - 14.2 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

December 2018 - 1.3 millimeters of rain January 2019 - 9.8 millimeters of rain February 2019 - 69.1 millimeters of rain March 2019 - 37.3 millimeters of rain April 2019 - 112 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between May 1 2019 and Jul 29, 2019) May 2019 - 102.8 millimeters of rain June 2019 - 11.2 millimeters of rain July 2019 - 0 millimeters of rain (Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

August 2019 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2019 - 1.6 millimeters of rain October 2019 - 10.6 millimeters of rain November 2019- 13.8 millimeters of rain December 2019- 8.3 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between Jan 15 2020 and April 3, 2020) January 2020 - 57.4 millimeters of rain February 2020 - 70.5 millimeters of rain March 2020 - 118 millimeters of rain April 2020 - 157.4 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

May 2020 - 30.7 millimeters of rain June 2020 - 0.1 millimeters of rain July 2020 - 0.6 millimeters of rain August 2020 - 0.1 millimeters of rain September 2020 - 0.1 millimeters of rain October 2020 - 0.2 millimeters of rain November 2020 - 13.3 millimeters of rain December 2020 - 36.7 millimeters of rain January 2021 - 9.9 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between Feb 9 2021 and May 13, 2021) February 2021 - 7 millimeters of rain March 2021 - 75.7 millimeters of rain April 2021 - 49.4 millimeters of rain May 2021 - 34 millimeters of rain (Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

June 2021 - 0 millimeters of rain July 2021 - 0.7 millimeters of rain August 2021 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2021 - 0 millimeters of rain October 2021 - 0 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between Nov 4 2021 and Jan 22 2022) November 2021 - 12.1 millimeters of rain December 2021- 15.9 millimeters of rain January 2022 - 40.8 millimeters of rain

(Mars not within 30 degrees of the lunar node)

February 2022 - 71.3 millimeters of rain March 2022 - 20 millimeters of rain April 2022 - 10.8 millimeters of rain May 2022 - 67 millimeters of rain

(Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node between June 22 2022 and Sept 19, 2022) June 2022 - 11.6 millimeters of rain July 2022 - 2.1 millimeters of rain August 2022 - 0 millimeters of rain September 2022 - 0 millimeters of rain

Taking all this information into account we can forecast the time periods of higher rainfall to occur when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node. Here are the dates of Mars within 30 degrees of the lunar node through 2027:

Dec 26 2022 - Jan 24, 2023 Aug 24, 2023 - Nov 15, 2023 April 12, 2024 - June 25, 2024 June 5, 2025 - Sept 4, 2025 Feb 4, 2026 - April 19, 2026 Sept. 27, 2026 - June 12, 2027

We can expect higher than average rainfall to occur during those timeframes. Outside of those time-frames, however, up unto the year 2027 we can predict droughts to occur in Mashhad Iran. For example, we expect higher than average rainfall to occur between December 26 2022 and January 24, 2023 when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node. Afterwards, from February 2023 - July 2023, we can anticipate drought conditions. Then when Mars goes within 30 degrees of the lunar node from August 24 2023 to November 15, 2023, we can expect higher than average rainfall.

Precipitation expected in Mashhad, Iran within each of the time periods listed. These dates were calculated using Parameters 1 and 2.

Jan 05 2021 9:02 AM - Jan 13 2021 2:02 AM Jan 18 2021 9:02 PM - Jan 27 2021 12:02 PM Feb 02 2021 2:02 PM - Feb 09 2021 9:02 AM calculated from Moon being within either 30 degrees of Mars or 30 degrees of the lunar node as stated in Parameter 1

Mars enters within 30 degrees of lunar node
Feb 11 2021 9:02 AM - Feb 16 2021 4:02 AM
Feb 24 2021 8:02 AM - Mar 02 2021 1:02 AM
Mar 09 2021 6:02 PM - Mar 15 2021 10:02 PM
Mar 25 2021 1:02 AM - Mar 29 2021 6:02 AM
Apr 06 2021 4:02 PM - Apr 12 2021 10:02 PM
Apr 21 2021 8:02 AM - Apr 27 2021 1:02 AM
May 03 2021 9:02 PM - May 11 2021 1:02 AM

calculated from the Moon being within either 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of Mars or within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of the lunar node as stated in Parameter 2

Mars exits within 30 degrees of lunar node
May 12 2021 1:02 AM - May 19 2021 12:02 AM
May 25 2021 12:02 AM - June 1 2021 2:02 AM
Jun 07 2021 7:02 AM - Jun 16 2021 1:02 PM
Jun 21 2021 11:02 AM - Jun 29 2021 7:02 PM
Jul 04 2021 3:02 PM - Jul 09 2021 3:02 PM
Jul 10 2021 6:02 AM - Jul 15 2021 3:02 AM
Jul 18 2021 3:02 PM - Jul 22 2021 7:02 PM
Jul 23 2021 11:02 PM - Jul 28 2021 2:02 PM
Jul 31 2021 6:02 PM - Aug 05 2021 6:02 PM

calculated from Moon being within either 30 degrees of Mars or 30 degrees of the lunar node as stated in Parameter Aug 07 2021 11:02 PM - Aug 12 2021 4:02 PM
Aug 14 2021 5:02 PM - Aug 18 2021 11:02 PM
Aug 21 2021 2:02 PM - Aug 26 2021 9:02 AM
Aug 27 2021 10:02 PM - Sep 01 2021 11:02 PM
Sep 05 2021 5:02 PM - Sep 10 2021 5:02 AM
Sep 10 2021 7:02 PM - Sep 15 2021 12:02 AM
Sep 19 2021 6:02 AM - Sep 29 2021 1:02 AM
Oct 04 2021 12:02 PM - Oct 12 2021 2:02 AM
Oct 17 2021 11:02 PM - Oct 26 2021 4:02 AM

Mars enters within 30 degrees of the lunar node

Nov 08 2021 2:02 PM - Nov 14 2021 10:02 PM

Nov 23 2021 4:02 PM - Nov 29 2021 4:02 PM

Dec 07 2021 9:02 AM - Dec 12 2021 5:02 AM

Dec 22 2021 3:02 PM - Dec 26 2021 10:02 PM

calculated from the Moon being within either 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of Mars or within 30 degrees of the point that is 90 degrees from the location of the lunar node as stated in Parameter 2

Precipitation in Mashhad Iran in 2021 occurred on the following dates:

| January 5, 2021 | March 27, 2021 | November 4, 2021 |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| January 6, 2021 | April 3, 2021 | November 16, 2021 |
| January 22, 2021 | May 4 2021 | December 3, 2021 |
| February 24, 2021 | May 7, 2021 | December 4, 2021 |
| March 5, 2021 | July 16, 2021 | December 15, 2021 |
| March 13, 2021 | July 17, 2021 | December 31, 2021 |

In the 18 days of rain that occurred in Mashhad, Iran in 2021, only 8 could be predicted by using parameters 1 and 2. The algorithm's accuracy broke down significantly when Mars entered within 30 degrees of the lunar node in early November 2021. Before that between January and October of 2021, applying parameters 1 and 2 resulted in 66% accuracy in designating time-frames in which rain could occur.